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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
FOR THE YEAR
1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



EDMONTON:
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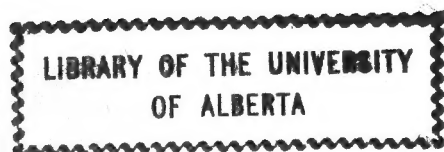
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, EDMONTON.

TO HIS HONOUR

WILLIAM EGBERT,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1927.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE HOADLEY,

Minister of Agriculture.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Heads of Branches

1928

Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture.

H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister and Superintendent of Schools of Agriculture.

Z. McIlmoyle, Assistant Deputy Minister and Debt Adjustment Director.

S. G. Carlyle, Live Stock Commissioner, Brand Recorder and Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes.

C. P. Marker, Dairy Commissioner.

P. R. Talbot, V.S., Provincial Veterinarian.

W. J. Stephen, Field Crops Commissioner.

J. H. Hare, Poultry Commissioner.

D. Douglas, Director of Demonstration Farms.

Benj. Lawton, Game and Fire Commissioner.

Miss Jessie McMillan, Director of Women's Home Bureau Service.

D. A. McCannel, Publicity Commissioner and Editor of Publications.

Report of the Deputy Minister

HONOURABLE GEORGE HOADLEY,
Minister of Agriculture,
Edmonton, Alberta.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith the twenty-third Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The activities of the Department, to which detailed reference has been made in previous reports, have continued to expand both in number and extent. I beg to supplement the reports of the heads of Branches with some comments on Agricultural conditions and on the work of the Department in general.

The year through which we have passed has definitely marked a return to more favourable conditions for the farming industry. The crop season of 1927 was favourable from the standpoint of volume of grain and feed produced, although the quality of grain was slightly lower than usual. In the southern part of the Province particularly, and to some extent over parts of the central portion, the spring was late. Precipitation during the previous fall and winter left a large reserve of moisture over the whole area of the Province; in the southern part this reserve of moisture was supplemented with continuous rains during the early spring, and as a result the crop was seeded later than usual. The northern part of the Province was more fortunate, in that spring rains did not interfere to the same extent with seeding operations. This moisture continued throughout the greater part of the growing season and resulted in the largest crop in the history of the Province. In three previous seasons the yield per acre of wheat has been slightly higher. Owing to the increase in the acreage under crop during the past year and to the favourable season, the total yield of wheat has been greater by 26,000,000 bushels than in any previous year.

Harvesting and threshing were interfered with in many districts by inclement weather. Frost in September injured a considerable amount of the wheat and as a consequence the average grade was somewhat reduced. A significant feature in connection with this year's crop is to be found in the fact that every part of the Province enjoyed a heavy yield. In areas where crops have been light for a number of years, some of the heaviest crops in the Province have been harvested this year. It is unfortunate that the winter settled down so early that many farmers in these areas were prevented from completing threshing operations.

Live stock went into the winter in particularly good condition. The heavy top of grass which was to be found in every part of the Province enabled farmers to place their fall beef cattle on the market in good condition. Winter feeding of beef was not conducted to the same extent as in some years past, on account of the

high price of coarse grains. From present indications it would appear that the price of beef will be sufficient to remunerate those who are conducting feeding operations. Renewed interest has been evident in the beef industry throughout the whole season. Prices have distinctly improved for finished beef, stocker and feeder cattle, breeding stock and pure-bred animals. Heavy marketing of breeding stock for several years has been chiefly responsible for this condition, and in addition prices prevailing in the United States have made it possible to ship finished beef and feeders to the Chicago market.

An attempt has been made, by some of the live stock organizations, to encourage the consumption of good beef throughout Canada. A committee has been at work for some time investigating means of accomplishing this. It is felt by most of those who have studied the question that this will prove an effective means of stimulating production and the proper finishing of good beef.

There has been some improvement in the market for horses during the past twelve months; a large and successful horse sale was held at High River in March. A considerable proportion of these animals were sold to buyers outside the Province; some going to Saskatchewan, some to Manitoba and some to Eastern Canada. The Russian Government purchased approximately 2,500 horses during the summer, for shipment to Russia, for breeding and work purposes. The market price for these animals was not high, but the outlet served to reduce a surplus of horses for which there is no demand elsewhere. The Department placed men in the field to assist with the work of locating these horses; having them gathered at certain points for inspection and also assisting with the handling and shipping.

Investigation has continued respecting the possibility of opening up a market in Japan for different kinds of live stock, wool and grain. A representative from Japan visited the Province in October to investigate the possibilities of importing these various commodities. The people whom he was representing are interested particularly in the importation of beef cattle for slaughter purposes, dairy cattle, wheat and oats. Other importers are interested in securing large quantities of wool, provided quality and prices are satisfactory. The Department has given every assistance possible to the Japanese representative in making a thorough investigation. He declared himself as entirely satisfied and returned to his own country to work out certain arrangements with respect to transportation, quarantine, slaughter and finances. If these things can be satisfactorily arranged it is expected that some shipments will go forward during the early part of the summer of 1928. Samples of the various grades of wool have also been forwarded to those who are interested.

The production of dairy products has suffered a decline during the season; this is to be accounted for by the fact that beef cattle have increased in price, with the consequent sale, for slaughter purposes, of a proportion of the animals previously milked. In addition to this, wheat has been a good price and has influenced certain farmers to devote more attention to the production of crops

than to the dairy end of their business. There are other minor factors which influence the situation, but the main reason for the decline is to be found in the fact that the wheat industry and beef industry seem more attractive at the present time than dairying. This is an industry which has built and maintained prosperous communities elsewhere, and for this reason is worthy of the best assistance which can be given it through Governmental or other activity. Everything possible must be done to reduce the cost of production and to improve the conditions of marketing, so that the farmer will be paid a price for his product which will encourage him to continue to build up the dairy branch of his business.

The work of the District Agriculturists is becoming an increasingly effective means of disseminating advanced agricultural information, and of directing the efforts of farmers generally along the most approved lines of farming. Eight of these men have been located in different parts of the Province. The work which they have attempted to do has without doubt appealed to the farmers with whom they have come in contact. Confidence has been established and work has been undertaken by the district men which gives promise of far-reaching results in the future. As soon as money and men are available to enlarge the work, the Department is of the opinion that this will be one of the most effective means of improving the agricultural conditions of the Province. One man has been added to the staff of District Agriculturists, namely, E. L. Gray, located at Hanna. In choosing a staff for this work the Department has constantly in mind the importance of securing men who are not only trained in scientific agriculture, but who have had practical experience on actual farms as well.

The Schools of Agriculture located at Olds, Vermilion, Claresholm and Raymond have enjoyed a very successful year. The total attendance for the term of 1927-28 amounts to 602. An attempt is being made in connection with these schools to give the boys and girls from the farms of the Province an opportunity, first, to study approved and advanced methods of agriculture and home-making, and second, to give the youths of our rural districts a viewpoint and outlook upon life which will enable them to make their best contribution to the community in which they happen to live and to do better the work in which they ultimately desire to engage. Approximately 4,000 students have passed through the Schools of Agriculture, and with the attendance increasing annually there is proof of the fact that the Schools of Agriculture are meeting a demand on the part of the rural people of the Province. They are filling a very useful place in turning out this number of young people who will go back to their home districts and have an influence for good, not only in these districts, but throughout the Province as a whole.

During the year a new dormitory, accommodating approximately 200 students, has been erected at the Olds School. This dormitory accommodation has been urgently needed for some time owing to the fact that the boarding-house space in the Town of Olds has been at a premium for a number of years. Additional class-rooms, a library, gymnasium and dining-room have also been



Loading sugar beets for shipment to the factory, Southern Alberta, 1927.

supplied in this building. This has made it possible for much more efficient work to be done in connection with the running of the school. Similar conditions exist at the Agricultural School at Vermilion, where the attendance has this year reached the 150 mark. The school is located a little over a mile from the centre of the town, with the result that it occasions a good deal of inconvenience and hardship to the students, some of whom room and board nearly two miles from the school. Accommodation in the town is overtaxed at the present time. The Department appreciates the co-operation of the residents of Vermilion in providing all the accommodation possible.

During the season the Department has undertaken the establishment of an office to administer Fur Farm Leases. Mr. A. R. Morrison of the Game Branch has been placed in charge, and negotiations have been carried on with the Federal Department of the Interior with a view to working out a plan which would be satisfactory to both Departments. These arrangements are now practically completed. Already some eight hundred applications have been received from persons wishing to undertake the business of fur-farming.

The Department arranged to send an exhibit of natural products to the Poultry Congress which was held at Ottawa in July. This exhibit was divided into two parts and sent to nine of the larger American Fairs, later being assembled at Toronto and exhibited at the Royal Show. Those who accompanied the exhibit from the Province report that large numbers of people saw the exhibit, and through it became interested in the possibilities of settlement in our Province.

The work of immigration has occupied a considerable portion of the time of the Department during the past year. As a result of the establishment of an office in London, where the Honourable Mr. Greenfield is located, there has been a considerable amount of activity. An arrangement has been made with the local Land Settlement Board whereby new settlers are located on suitable farms either to act as hired help, or to undertake farming on their own account. This arrangement has worked out very satisfactorily during the year. A similar arrangement has been in effect in regard to the placement of British boys who received training at the Schools of Agriculture.

Outstanding accomplishments during the year have been the winnings in live stock and grain by Alberta exhibitors at the Toronto Royal and Chicago International Shows. The following is a summary of the more important prizes won at these shows:

Sixteen Championships.

Seven Reserve Championships.

Thirty-one First Prizes.

The exhibition of live stock and grain and the winning of prizes at these shows is undoubtedly the most effective means of advertising our Province which can be employed. The Department gave every assistance possible to exhibitors in the collection and shipping of their exhibits, also shared the cost of transportation to Toronto and return, with the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

It is encouraging to note an increase in the production of honey during the past year, although on account of the wet season it was not a particularly good honey year. The number of apiaries has increased considerably, with the result that honey production has reached a total of 300,000 pounds. This is approximately the amount of honey consumed within the Province, thus placing us on a self-supporting basis as far as honey is concerned. Alberta exhibitors were singularly successful at the Toronto Royal Show where they won first in granulated and third in clear strained honey. It is an accepted fact that our honey is of a particularly high quality; retailers are free to admit that there is a distinct preference on the part of their customers for Alberta honey, and that it commands a higher price than the imported product.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. CRAIG,
Deputy Minister.

Report of the Assistant Deputy Minister

(Z. McILMOYLE, *Assistant Deputy Minister.*)

GRASSHOPPER CONTROL WORK.

In the southern and central parts of the Province we have had no reports of damage from grasshoppers during the year.

In the northern part of the Province, in the Grande Prairie district, there were reports of grasshoppers hatching out in considerable numbers in the early part of the season in one or two locations; but these grasshoppers disappeared as soon as the heavy rains commenced, and no control work was necessary.

In the district north of the Peace River, grasshoppers appeared in a number of locations at the beginning of the season. The two municipalities in this area arranged to supply material for control work; but the commencement of the rainy season made this control work unnecessary.

In the Fort Vermilion district, grasshoppers appeared in considerable numbers and control work was carried on in the settlement there. A. R. Judson, District Agriculturist at Grande Prairie, visited the Fort Vermilion district in August and reports that it is likely that control work will have to be carried on in this district next year. No serious damage was done to crops during 1927, as the supplies were on hand and the control work was carried on wherever necessary.

It would now appear that, with the exception of the Fort Vermilion district, it will not be necessary to carry on grasshopper control work in any part of the Province next year.

JACK RABBIT CONTROL WORK.

In the early part of 1927 jack rabbit control work was carried on in the district south and east from Lomond to Vauxhall. Robert L. McManus, of Lomond, was in charge of the work in this district. Control work was also carried on in the district south and east from Taber to Burdett, with Fred S. Porter in charge of the work in this district. In the district south and west from Medicine Hat to Etzikom, J. Kohmer, of Winnifred, looked after the work, and John Graham had charge of the control work in the district east of Milk River and Coutts. It was found during the month of January that the weather was too cold and stormy to make headway in control work; but during the months of February and March considerable work was done, with the result that large numbers of jack rabbits were destroyed.

In November, 1927, reports were received from different districts in the south-eastern part of the Province that jack rabbits were appearing again in large numbers and were doing considerable damage to the unthreshed grain in these districts. Arrangements

were made for control work; but very little was accomplished, as it was found that the jack-rabbits had scattered in the early part of December, which made it very difficult to carry on the work of driving. It was found, however, that large numbers of jack-rabbits were being shot by the farmers in the different districts, as the price that could be secured for rabbit skins made it well worth their while to hunt this pest.

MOVEMENT OF SETTLERS FROM DRY AREAS.

The movement of settlers from the dry areas of the Province under agreement between the Dominion Government, the Railway Companies and the Provincial Government was carried on until June 1, 1927, when this agreement expired. During this part of the year 289 families with 481 cars of effects were moved.

On account of the favourable season in the dry areas of the Province, there was very little demand for a renewal of this agreement for free shipment. Consequently, no arrangements were made for this work in the fall of 1927.

Since the commencement of this work, a total of 2,162 families with 3,683 cars of effects were moved to better districts.

We have had a few cases where settlers have not succeeded in their new locations and on account of favourable conditions in the dry areas a few settlers have moved back to their old locations; but the great majority of these people have done very well, and we have had reports from their creditors that many of these people have paid off all their old obligations.

SECOND HOMESTEADS.

Under our agreement with the Dominion Government, investigation was made by this Department of all applications for second homesteads in this Province, and during the year 66 certificates were issued. It was found that quite a number of these settlers intended to take their second homestead along the line of the Lacombe and North Western Railway or in the Grande Prairie and Peace River districts.

Report of the Livestock Commissioner

(S. G. CARLYLE.)

The year 1927 has been phenomenal, as far as the markets for live stock are concerned, and the demand for all classes of stock has greatly increased, with the exception of hogs. The market for horses has been principally in the east, for cattle in the south, and a large percentage of our hogs have been shipped to the Pacific Coast. There was a shortage of feed during the winter of 1927, and the price of coarse grains was high. These prices had their effect on the feeding of cattle, also on the production of milk.

HORSES.

More horses were shipped out of the Province than in any year since the Province was formed, some 22,000 being shipped out in 1927 in comparison with 19,000 in 1926, and 14,000 in 1925. A large number were shipped to the eastern provinces, though Saskatchewan has always taken her quota. In addition to the men regularly engaged in the business, the Russian Government bought approximately 2,500 horses, principally of the saddle horse type. Only a small percentage of these were broken, and as there is very little demand for this type of horse, this market was appreciated by quite a number of the ranchers. The market at the end of the year was still strong, and the future of horse breeders, who have medium and good stock for sale, looks bright. We still have, however, too many small undesirable horses, which we can well afford to be without. These horses keep down the average valuation of our horses in comparison with other Provinces.

There is a shortage of good stallions in this Province and the demand for associations formed under the Dominion policy in 1927 has been nearly double that of previous years.

There is a strong demand for large horses, weighing from 1,600 pounds up, and there is an exceptionally strong demand for good show geldings at high prices.

The demand for saddle and thoroughbred horses still continues strong, and Alberta is making great strides in the production of high class horses of this type, as perhaps no other Province is better suited for the raising of good horses, as we have the climate and feed and water suitable for the development of these animals.

The Provincial and Dominion Governments assisted the horse breeders in making an exhibit at the Royal Show at Toronto this year. While only a comparatively few animals were exhibited, a splendid showing was made. Below is a result of the prizes won:

E. P. Ranch, Pekisko—Aged Percheron mare, 2nd prize; Percheron stallion, 1st prize; Thoroughbred filly, 2nd prize.

Thos. McMillan, Okotoks—Clydesdale mare, 1st prize.

N. Christie, Calgary—Belgian mare, 1st prize and Grand Championship.

Wood & Munro, Carstairs—Clydesdale mare, 4th prize; yearling Clydesdale mare, 8th prize.

Provincial Government—Clydesdale gelding, 1st prize.

McKenzie Bros., Lacombe—Shire stallion, 1st prize and Grand Championship.

Fred Johnson, Calgary—Thoroughbred stallion, 1st prize and Reserve Junior Championship; Thoroughbred mare, 1st prize and Reserve Junior Championship.

BEEF CATTLE.

The market for beef cattle was fairly strong throughout the first part of the year, and in the latter part of August, the prices soared rapidly. Feeder steers sold from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents higher than in the past year, cows and heifers 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents higher, and good fat steers as much as 4 cents over the price of a year ago. Such a rise in price has no precedent, and while the stockmen were advised that there was a shortage of cattle in the United States and the trend of prices was higher, not even the most optimistic had any idea that prices would reach so high a level in so short a time. American buyers were strong bidders on all classes of our stock and most of the cattle offered on the Calgary and Edmonton yards were purchased by them.

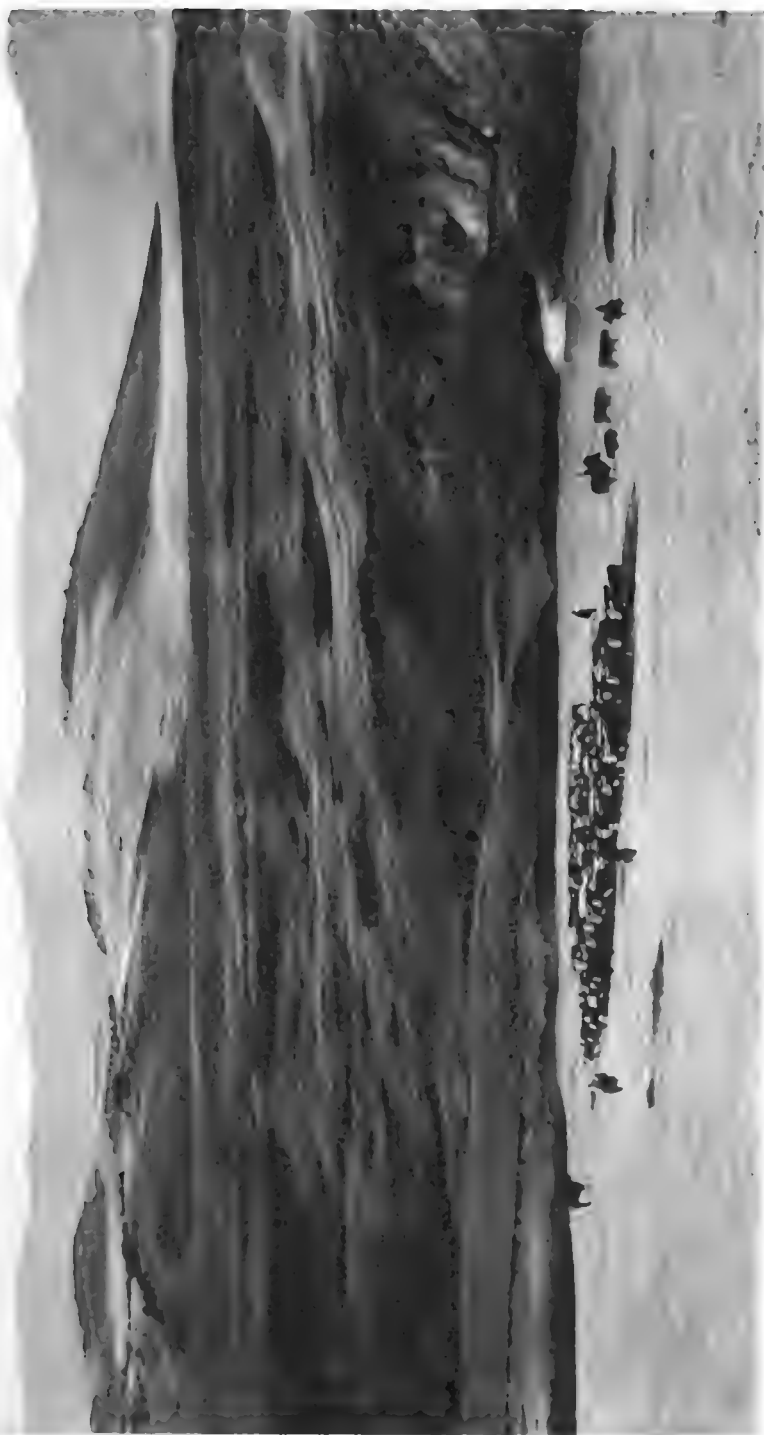
Only a limited number of steers were fed in Alberta, owing to the high prices, and also to the high price of coarse feed. More cows and heifers were fed than usual, as they were cheaper to purchase in the yards. The price for well finished cattle in the spring of 1928 looks exceptionally good, and farmers and ranchers are looking forward to good prices for the next few years.

Owing to an excessive amount of rainfall all over the Province, grass has been more plentiful than in years past. Cattle on the range were in splendid condition, and a large number of steers were shipped by the ranchers to Chicago, where good prices were realized. One train load of grass fed steers, shipped by A. E. Cross, of Calgary, topped the Chicago market for grass fed steers, the price realized being $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

At the Royal and International Livestock Shows, the steers from the University made a splendid showing. At the Royal they swept everything before them, winning all the championships and grand championships. At Chicago they were also able to hold their own against the best on the continent.

The Stocker and Feeder Show held in Calgary, October 17 and 18, was the most successful that has yet been held. There was a splendid offering of some 2,075 steers, and the prices realized were as follows:

	No. of Head	Av. Weight	Price per lb.	Price per head
Shorthorns—2 year old; carloads.....	305	940	6.3c	\$59.31
2 year old; groups	45	996	6.7c	66.80
1 year old; groups	20	785	7.0c	55.43
Total.....	370	938	6.4c	60.01
Herefords—2 year old; carloads.....	338	978	7.0c	68.47
1 year old; carloads	100	709	7.6c	54.11
2 year old; groups	80	967	6.8c	66.19
1 year old; groups	35	725	7.7c	56.49
Total.....	553	912	7.1c	64.73



Round-up of beef cattle for shipment to the Chicago market, Southern Alberta, 1927.

Aberdeen-Angus—2 yr. old; carloads	241	933	6.6c	61.59
2 year old; groups	70	963	6.4c	61.88
1 year old; groups	50	740	6.7c	50.15
Total.....	361	912	6.6c	60.06
Mixed class—2 year old; carloads.....	422	964	6.3c	60.69
1 year old; carloads	93	646	6.5c	42.10
2 year old; groups	65	1065	6.3c	67.56
1 year old; groups	50	761	6.8c	52.23
Total.....	630	911	6.3c	57.99
Open class—Carloads	105	1179	7.3c	86.31
Groups	56	1195	6.4c	77.25
Total.....	161	1185	7.0c	83.16
Calves—Carloads	125	409	8.1c	33.17
Groups	40	464	8.3c	38.66
Total.....	165	423	8.1c	34.50
Total for Sale.....	2240	900	6.7c	60.41

PURE BRED CATTLE.

The prices of pure bred cattle are considerably better than a year ago. There is a good demand for beef bulls, with higher prices. At a sale of pure bred cattle held in Calgary the latter part of the year, there was a keen demand and spirited bidding for good animals of good breeding, both males and females, and the prices brought were better than at any sale held for several years. The rise in price of commercial beef cattle is having its effect on the value of pure bred stock, and breeders are looking forward to an improvement in prices.

The following prizes were won at the Royal Show at Toronto:

- O. A. Boggs & Sons, Daysland:
 - Grand Champion Hereford cow.
 - Reserve Grand Champion Hereford bull.
 - Champion Hereford bull.
 - Champion Hereford cow.
 - Special prize for best Canadian-bred Hereford cow.
 - First prize Hereford cow.
 - First prize Hereford bull.
 - First prize Hereford heifer.
 - First prize in class for progeny of cow.
 - First prize in class for get of sire.
 - Second prize Hereford cow.
- Vauxhall Stock Farm, Vauxhall:
 - First prize Aberdeen Angus heifer calf.
 - Second prize Aberdeen Angus heifer.
 - Third prize Aberdeen Angus heifer.
 - Fourth prize in class for progeny of cow, Aberdeen Angus.
 - Fourth prize Aberdeen Angus bull calf.
 - Fifth prize in class for get of sire, Aberdeen Angus.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The dairy business has not been as prosperous this year as in some years in the past, due no doubt to the lower price of dairy products in comparison with other lines of farm produce, such as wheat and beef cattle. There has been a marked decrease in the production of milk, and a great many farmers have cut down the number of dairy cows. However, the prices of good cows are always satisfactory. Dairy men around cities and towns who are

supplying the milk trade are usually in the market for good fresh cows, especially in the fall of the year. Not a great deal of attention is paid to the securing of first-class dairy bulls and the building up of strong dairy herds.

In some districts where plenty of feed is generally available, and the beef herds have been displaced by grain farming, there is a demand for a few good cows of one of the dairy breeds. There is only a limited demand for good dairy bulls, and a well bred bull, having plenty of milk records behind him and of good type, is always saleable.

Two dairy breeds, Ayrshires and Holsteins, were represented at the Royal Show. J. J. Richards, of Lacombe, was successful in securing first prize on an Ayrshire heifer, and third prize on an Ayrshire heifer calf, in very strong classes. The C.P.R. Demonstration Farm at Strathmore exhibited six animals, and secured the following prizes:

2nd prize—Holstein heifer.

5th prize—Holstein heifer calf.

6th prize—Holstein heifer.

The winning of these prizes is very gratifying when we realize that this is considered the strongest dairy show that was ever held on the continent of America.

SHEEP.

The price of sheep still continues more steady than that of any other animal on the farm. There has been a strong demand for breeding ewes, not only in Alberta, but also from British Columbia, and a large number were taken from Alberta into that Province. A large number of small flocks have also been established on Alberta farms.

This branch of farming is receiving every encouragement, as it is recognized that the keeping of a flock of sheep on a farm aids materially in the control of weeds.

Considerable losses have occurred during the past year. The cold wet spring was responsible for a very heavy mortality among lambs and with sheep that had been recently shorn. Owing to exceptionally heavy rainfall throughout the season, there was plenty of grass on the range and sheep did well. In some districts spear grass developed, which proved quite a menace to some flocks, and this has resulted in serious losses.

The University of Alberta, Vauxhall and Clarindale Stock Farms sent an exhibit of sheep to the Toronto Royal Show, where they made a splendid showing in strong competition. Following is a list of the prizes won:

University of Alberta:

Champion Hampshire ewe.

First prize Hampshire ewe.

First prize Hampshire flock.

Second prize Hampshire ewe.

Third prize Hampshire ewe, 2-year-old.

Third prize Hampshire ewe, yearling.

Third prize Hampshire ewe lamb.

Fourth prize Hampshire ewe.

Vauxhall Stock Farm:

Reserve Champion Suffolk ram.
Reserve Champion Suffolk wether.
First prize Suffolk ram.
First prize Suffolk wether.
First prize Suffolk flock.
Second prize Suffolk wether lamb.
Second prize pen of Suffolk lambs.
Fifth prize Suffolk ewe lamb.
Sixth prize Suffolk ewe.
Sixth prize Suffolk ewe lamb.

Clarindale Stock Farm:

Fourth prize pen of Suffolk lambs.
Fourth prize ewe lamb.

At the Calgary Ram Sale the bidding was keen, and a better price realized than ever before at this event.

At the Edmonton and Lacombe Sales prices were not so high, nor the bidding so keen, but good animals were readily sold at satisfactory prices.

Hogs.

The market for hogs in the past year has been somewhat disappointing. During the first five months of the year prices were good, but in the month of June they suddenly dropped 4 cents a pound, and with the price of feed being high, considerable loss to the swine raiser resulted. During the summer the price gradually came back until in September it was again around 12 cents a pound, but in October it suddenly dropped to around 8 cents a pound, and remained at that price the remainder of the year. These low prices had an effect on the number of sows being bred, and instead of there being an increase it is doubtful if there were as many sows bred in the fall of 1927 as in 1926.

The quality of hogs, however, has improved wonderfully the past four years. We have more than double the number of selects and the thick smooths and other grades have also greatly improved. The demand for pure bred boars of the bacon breeds has been so strong that the Dominion Livestock Branch had to bring in a large number from Ontario, during both the falls of 1926 and 1927.

Yorkshires are now predominating in the Province, and Tamworths are becoming quite popular in some sections. There are still some districts where Berkshires, Duroc-Jerseys and Poland Chinas are being raised, but their numbers are decreasing every year.

Report of Boys and Girls' Swine Clubs

(E. W. BRUNSDEN, *Supervisor.*)

A serious shortage of feed in the spring and summer months interfered with swine club work during the season. Despite this handicap, however, the older clubs prospered and several new organizations laid the foundations for success in another year. A total of 605 members fed and cared for 1,447 head of swine, selling them at the end of the season at prices which, while not high, showed a fair margin of profit.

Indications are that approximately twenty per cent. more sows will deliver litters to swine club members in the spring of 1928 than in the preceding year. Several new districts have intimated their desire to participate in this work and arrangements are being made to comply with their wishes.

Judging demonstrations and instruction in the care and management of swine have been held and given by all of the club supervisors with gratifying results. Unfortunately the epidemic of infantile paralysis which occurred during the fall months made it unwise to hold the annual provincial swine-judging event. The carloads were shipped to Calgary and Edmonton as finished and were scored for the awards offered by the Dominion Government. The following shows the results at both Calgary and Edmonton in this connection:

CAR-LOT COMPETITION—CALGARY

Prize Won.	Amount.	Name of Prize Winner (Club).	Club Supervisor.
1	\$100.00	Lacombe-Bentley	Gavin Barbour
2	90.00	Red Deer-Innisfail	E. W. Phillips
3	80.00	Claresholm-High River.....	W. M. Cockburn
4	70.00	Macleod	W. M. Cockburn
5	60.00	Raymond.....	C. O. Asplund
6	25.00	Olds (half car)	E. W. Phillips

CAR-LOT COMPETITION—EDMONTON

1	\$100.00	Vermilion.....	J. F. Andrew
2	90.00	Boian	F. H. Newcombe
3	80.00	Rimbey	Gavin Barbour
4	70.00	Czar	H. W. Scott
5	60.00	Sedgewick	H. W. Scott
6	25.00	Hardisty (half car)	H. W. Scott
7	25.00	Vegreville (half car)	F. H. Newcombe

Report of the Brand Recorder

(S. G. CARLYLE, *Recorder.*)

During the year 492 horse brands and 602 cattle brands were recorded to their respective owners, while 160 transfers and 5 changes were registered. Certified extracts of brands numbered 13, searches 25, strays 5,076, and renewals 4,524 (horses 1,924, and cattle 2,600), the total number of transactions being 10,897.

Compared with the year 1926, these transactions show a decrease of 131 horse brands, 235 cattle brands, 25 transfers and 105 strays, with an increase of 1 in changes and 464 in renewals.

The following table shows the different transactions which have taken place since separate records for the Province have been kept:

Year.	Horse.	Cattle.	Transfers.	Changes.	Ext., Searches and Strays.	Renewals.
1906	1361	1894	384	38	73	.....
1907	1030	1230	430	28	73	.....
1908	1103	1225	421	29	292	.....
1909	1308	1326	430	33	783	.....
1910	1891	1672	534	34	1218	.....
1911	1538	1280	362	32	1408	.....
1912	1545	1542	374	16	1655	.....
1913	1471	2059	419	11	1795	.....
1914	1964	2629	395	18	1932	.....
1915	1350	1899	743	27	1372	9080
1916	1503	2833	463	28	801	3679
1917	1839	3370	551	33	773	5437
1918	2161	3455	617	40	985	5084
1919	2079	3165	572	46	2125	8276
1920	1363	2133	514	30	1944	4649
1921	896	1304	308	22	2401	5179
1922	708	1092	225	23	2548	4449
1923	633	806	221	33	4035	4450
1924	737	1045	365	5	3826	5878
1925	585	905	155	3	5547	3924
1926	623	837	185	4	5219	4060
1927	492	602	160	5	5114	4524
Average for 22 years	1276	1741	395	23	2083	

Report of the Dairy Commissioner

(C. P. MARKER)

I.—GENERAL.

The reduced output of creamery butter and factory cheese was, undoubtedly, the chief characteristic of Alberta's dairy operations for the year 1927.

In calling for preliminary reports of the butter and cheese production of the dairy factories of the Province, we invited the managers to give their views as to the principal cause or causes of the reduced milk and cream supply during the past year. While we did not receive a great many comments in that connection, those that did come in may be summarized as follows:

(1) Heavy snow storms in the early autumn of 1926, followed by rather severe winter, with relatively low prices for dairy products.

(2) Late opening of the spring in 1927 with considerable feed shortage in many districts and relatively high prices of grain and other concentrates.

(3) Unusually favourable crop prospects, with good prices for grain and beef cattle, resulting in a large number of dairy cows being disposed of for beef.

(4) The effects of the Australian Treaty and importation of New Zealand butter with a one cent per pound duty.

(5) Over-expansion of creamery plants and increasing operating costs.

The last two points were suggested by one of the ten correspondents who submitted, each, two or more of the foregoing reasons for the decrease in production.

Referring particularly to the answers given under (3), "That many dairy cows were disposed of for beef," this appears to be fully borne out by the figures published by the Bureau of Statistics in the November issue of the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, to the effect that Alberta's dairy cow population, that is, cows kept mainly for milk purposes, was reduced during the year by some 26,000 head. Any reduction or increase in the number of cows milked would naturally be reflected directly in the quantity of milk and cream available for the manufacture of cheese and butter in our dairy factories. The figures given in the statistical tabulations that follow show a reduction of 18.75% in the creamery butter production, and 41.5% in the output of factory cheese, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1926.

Since the creamery butter and factory cheese production represents roughly one-third of Alberta's total milk production, it follows that the general decrease in last year's output was around six per cent. The consumption of fluid milk, cream and ice cream in

1927 is estimated to be about equal to that of the previous year, while the production of butter in home dairies was somewhat lower. There are no exact statistics available, however, to even indicate the extent of the production of home dairy butter since the census year 1920.

Hence, stated in general terms, the general decrease in the dairy production of 1927, amounting to about six per cent., was due directly to fewer cows having been milked, and, indirectly, to climatic and other conditions that have been fairly general throughout the western provinces.

ALBERTA, 1927.

Product.	Pounds.	Price Cents.	Total Value.
Creamery Butter from 100 Creameries	16,179,712	35.63	\$ 5,765,347
Factory Cheese from 12 Factories.....	848,511	20.12	170,690
Other Dairy Products (Est.) .....	.....	.....	14,813,963
Total.....	.....	.....	\$20,750,000

ALBERTA, 1926.

Creamery Butter from 99 Creameries..	19,912,466	33	\$ 6,568,280
Factory Cheese from 14 Factories	1,449,983	19	275,107
Other Dairy Products .....	.....	....	14,976,613
Total.....	.....	.....	\$21,820,000

Creameries and Cheese Factories.

The number of creameries operating in Alberta during 1927 reached the century mark—exactly one hundred. New plants were put into operation at Edmonton (The Jasper Dairy), and at Edberg (Edberg Creamery Ltd.), and the creameries at Irma and Duchess, which had temporarily suspended operations, were re-opened. The creamery at Falher was destroyed by fire in 1926 and the plants formerly operated at Hartshorn and by the Scona Creamery Company, Wetaskiwin, did not re-open during the year.

Cheese-making was discontinued by the Central Creameries, Limited, at Olds; the Ponoka Creamery Ltd., Ponoka; and P. Burns & Co., Ltd., New Norway. This reduced by three the number of cheese factories reported for 1926.

Licenses Under the Dairymen's Act.

There were issued during the year 14 Milk and Cream Testers' licenses, in Form A; 200 Graders' and Testers' licenses, in Form B; and 109 Dairy Factory licenses, in Form C, under the provisions of The Dairymen's Act and Regulations—the total fees amounting to \$973.00.

Thirty-nine permits were also issued under the new regulations, referred to elsewhere in this Report, covering the transfer or forwarding of cream from one creamery to another for the purpose of being manufactured into butter.

New Dairy Legislation.

The Dairymen's Act Amendment Act, 1927, was passed by the Legislature.

Section 2 of The Act provides that an association may by its rules provide that each member shall have one vote only, in lieu of

the statutory provision that a member shall have a vote for each share.

Section 3 provides for the assessment of the owners of dairy factories with a portion of the cost of supervision of graders, testers and weighers.

Section 4 gives the Minister authority to grant a written permit to the licensee of a dairy factory to transfer milk or cream to another point for manufacture or re-sale.

Section 5 contains provision respecting the cost of transportation, other than railway transportation, on cream, and authorizes the Minister to draw up a tariff of costs for such transportation.

Regulations covering the provisions of Sections 3, 4 and 5 were made and put into operation during the season.

II.—THE BUTTER MARKETING SERVICE.

Particulars are given in the following table of the quantity of creamery butter received by the Department for marketing during the year, the selling price at Edmonton, and, in the right hand column, the average price per pound. The variation in the latter figures is, to some extent, due to the varying proportion of the different grades of the butter marketed for each creamery, but more especially to the time of year when it was received for marketing and the general price levels obtaining as at the time of sale.

SUMMARY OF BUTTER SALES FOR THE YEAR 1927.

Creamery or Shipper.	Pounds of Butter Sold.	Selling Price at Edmonton.	Av. Price per pound Cents.
D. Morkeberg Creamery, Markerville	32,312	\$ 12,205.04	37.77
Valhalla Co-operative Creamery Association, Ltd., Valhalla.....	57,394	20,009.95	34.86
Viking Co-operative Creamery Association, Viking	165,564	60,096.76	36.29
Bonnyville Creamery, Limited, Bonnyville, Alta.	58,592	20,762.94	35.43
Lac La Biche Creamery, Lac La Biche, Alta.	3,752	1,372.72	36.58
Totals and Average.....	317,614	\$114,447.41	36.03

In view of the annually diminishing quantity of butter shipped to the Department for marketing, it appears that this particular line of Departmental work has now served its purpose. The announcement was made in the month of May last that the Department's Butter Marketing Service would be discontinued at the end of the current year. A brief review of this Service may now be in order:

As stated in the Department's Annual Report for 1906, the announcement was made early in that year by the Honourable A. C. Rutherford, then Premier of Alberta, that his Government was prepared to accept from the Dominion Government the transfer of the operation of local co-operative creameries, generally known as Government creameries, along with the other dairy activities of a departmental character that had been carried on in Alberta up to the time of the creation of the Province. This work was taken

over on the 1st day of May, 1906, and involved the operation and business management of thirteen creameries, including the marketing of their butter output. When, five years later, the management of these creameries, and of others which were put into operation up to that time, by the assistance of the Province, was handed over to the associations concerned, the Department offered to continue the marketing of their butter. The Marketing Service was placed at the disposal, also, of any creamery operator in the Province wishing to avail himself of it. In the conduct of this work the Department naturally came into close contact with the principal firms engaged in the wholesale produce trade in Alberta and British Columbia, and from the experience gained in the course of this business relationship, was enabled to establish grade standards, and quality basis marketing, of creamery butter. The Department was able, also, through this service, to assist in securing new markets for Alberta creamery butter.

During the twenty-two years that this service has been in operation the Department has marketed butter for 78 creameries, amounting to a total of 17,657,330 pounds. Full details are given in each Annual Report of the Department. It is believed that, in the earlier years particularly, when the markets and market conditions were less well developed and stable than in more recent years, the Department's Butter Marketing Service was of real help to our creamery operators and, through them, to the dairy industry generally.

III.—GRADING OF CREAMERY BUTTER.

The following table shows the quantity and classification of the creamery butter graded by Provincial graders from the beginning of 1915 and up to the end of May, 1927, when the Grading Service was undertaken by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

GRADING OF CREAMERY BUTTER, ALBERTA, 1915-1927.

Year.	Creamery Butter Manufactured, lbs.	Av. Selling Price cents.	Pounds.	Creamery Butter Graded by Department of Agriculture.			
				Percentage in Each Grade.	Special Grade	First Grade	Second Grade
1915	7,544,148	26.79	3,600,900	33.0	39.7	24.3	3.0
1916	8,521,784	30.74	4,214,312	43.9	41.7	12.9	1.5
1917	8,944,171	38.17	4,644,646	56.3	36.3	6.7	.7
1918	9,053,237	44.47	5,427,134	50.4	38.6	10.3	.7
1919	11,822,890	51.87	6,830,308	29.7	50.8	18.9	.6
1920	11,821,291	55.45	6,120,325	19.0	55.6	24.7	.7
1921	13,048,493	34.82	5,954,991	7.7	66.7	24.7	.9
1922	15,417,070	33.25	7,264,219	27.5	55.0	16.3	1.2
1923	17,868,853	32.97	10,776,318	21.6	64.7	12.6	1.1
1924	22,339,857	31.60	14,954,581	19.9	66.8	12.3	1.0
1925	19,630,101	35.45	11,896,613	18.0	68.3	12.1	1.6
1926	19,912,466	33.0	11,461,530	13.3	71.6	13.7	1.4
1927 (Est.)....	16,425,000	35.0	1,159,399	4.6	79.6	12.7	3.3

A circular letter addressed to the creamery operators of Alberta, under date of May 3, 1927, sets out the circumstances under which the transfer of the Grading Service was proposed, and following the issue of this letter, several meetings were held by representa-

tives of the dairymen and of both Departments concerned, for the discussion of details in connection with the proposed transfer.

On May 27th following, a further letter was sent out to the creamery operators, advising that the negotiations had been completed and that the Butter Grading Service would be transferred from the Provincial to the Federal Department of Agriculture at the end of May. It was a logical move, in view of the fact that the Federal Department had decided to complete its Dominion-wide official Grading Service, under the provisions of The Dairy Produce Act. Upon the termination of this service under Provincial auspices, I submit a few paragraphs, giving a brief historical sketch of its development.

*Steps in the Development of the Grading of Creamery
Butter in Alberta.*

In the spring of 1907 the Provincial Department of Agriculture inaugurated "The Season's Educational Butter Scoring Contest," for the benefit of creameries that were then operated by the Government. This work involved the systematic inspection and scoring of every churning of butter manufactured in these creameries and shipped to the Government Cold Storage at Calgary for marketing during the season. The butter handled in this way amounted, in 1907, to 51% of the total creamery output of the Province. This work was started for the purpose of promoting uniform standards of workmanship, and quality improvement generally, and was continued each season, not only up to the time that the Government relinquished the local management of creameries in Alberta, but for several years after, in connection with the Provincial Butter Grading Service.

From the time that the systematic scoring of the Government creamery butter was undertaken the First grade product was shipped chiefly to the Vancouver and Yukon markets, while the Seconds were disposed of in less discriminating markets and usually at slightly reduced prices.

In 1910 the Department established the standards First grade and Second grade for creamery butter, and commenced the settlement with the Government operated creameries on the basis of a premium of two cents per pound on all First grade butter marketed for them. This arrangement applied to 25% of the total creamery butter output of the Province for that year.

In 1911, commencing August 1, the description "Off Grade" was added to the two standard grades established in 1910. This description was made applicable to all butter which was distinctly "Stale" or "Off" in flavour and did not reach the score of 36 points. It was further stated that such butter would be sold entirely on its own merits at the best price obtainable and would be accounted for separately. The three grades—namely, First, Second and Off Grade—were now made the basis for settlement with the creameries who had their butter marketed through the Department's Marketing Service for that year, the butter being quoted and sold according to grade.

In 1912 the Department offered to undertake the grading of butter for all the creameries in the Province who wished to avail themselves of that service, not only for its educational value, but also in order that such butter might be marketed according to score or grade. Messrs. P. Burns & Co., Ltd., Calgary, was the first firm to take advantage of this arrangement, in that they directed several of their suppliers of creamery butter to have their shipments graded at the Government Grading Station at Calgary prior to delivery. Score cards covering butter so inspected were furnished to the buyer or any party named by the shipper of the butter. The three grades established in 1911 were continued.

In 1913 an additional grade (Special) was established. In this year also (August 20, 1913), the Vancouver Wholesale Fruit and Produce Association passed a resolution calling upon the shippers of creamery butter in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to furnish Government Grading Certificates with their shipments of butter.

In 1914 the Alberta Dairy Convention passed a resolution recommending that the marketing of butter according to grade be made general and that the necessary provision be made in that behalf. The Minister of Agriculture authorized the establishment of an additional Butter Grading Station at Edmonton; the definition of grade standards; appointment of official graders; the granting of grading certificates, and the necessary financial provisions required to carry out the plan. A statement in that connection was sent out to the creameries with a form of agreement to cover the Butter Grading Service.

Note.—Up to this time the grading of the butter had been carried on at Calgary as incidental to the Department's Butter Marketing Service.

In 1915 the grade standards were further amended by increasing, to the extent of one point, the minimum flavour score required in each grade, making these minimum scores 41 points for Special, 39 points for First, and 37 points for Second grade.

The Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba having also adopted a plan of butter grading, the matter now attained an Inter-Provincial status. It may be noted here that a conference was held at Vancouver upon the invitation of Messrs. Robertson, Morris & Company. The principal wholesale produce merchants of Vancouver and Victoria were present to meet the Dairy Commissioners of the three western Provinces, for the purpose of discussing and promoting the greatest possible uniformity in the workmanship, the style of packages, and the grading of creamery butter manufactured in the western Provinces. This conference is referred to in the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, Alberta, 1915.

The next move of importance in the development of the Inter-Provincial aspect of the butter grading work was the conference arranged by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, and held at Regina on May 10, 1916, with Mr. George H. Barr as Chairman.

By the beginning of the season 1916 twenty-three creameries had installed equipment for the pasteurization of cream for butter-

making, and the Department made the announcement that Special grade certificates would be issued only on butter made from effectively pasteurized cream. This arrangement was later made to apply on any grade of butter manufactured after the 1st day of April, 1917. Provision was made, however, for the issue of Special score cards on butter made from unpasteurized cream.

The grade standards and type of our creamery butter, and the manufacturing methods of the creameries, having been well established and standardized, no further changes were made in the routine of the Provincial Grading Service, except that, commencing January 1, 1920, a grading service charge of ten cents per 100 pounds of butter was adopted by the Department. A letter was addressed to each creamery operator, intimating that the Department felt that the utility and commercial value of the Butter Grading Service had become fully established and that a larger share of the cost of the Service should be borne by the manufacturers of the product graded and for which official grade certificates were issued.

In the year 1923 the Federal Produce Grading Service was established, under the provisions of The Dairy Produce Act and Regulations, requiring that "all factory cheese and creamery butter of Canadian origin intended for export shall be graded before being exported, as provided by these regulations, at such times and places as may be decided by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner or the Chief, Division of Dairy Produce." In so far as Alberta should be affected by this provision, pending the time when Federal Graders would be placed in this field, and for the purpose of facilitating the shipment of butter for export, Mr. J. R. Flan and Mr. W. J. Beckett, Provincial Graders, and the writer, were authorized to accept temporary appointment as Federal Produce Graders, and acted in that capacity up to the beginning of June last, when, as already reported, the whole butter grading work was taken over by the Federal Department.

In writing this section of my annual report, and having been entrusted with the supervision of the grading work from its inception, I wish to record my deep personal, as well as official, appreciation of the generous encouragement, confidence and support at all times received at the hands of the creamery operators of the Province and of the produce merchants in the markets that have been reached by shipments of Alberta's creamery butter and grading certificates.

I desire to record here the names of the men who have, from time to time, been employed as Provincial Butter Graders since the work was commenced and up to the end of May last: Messrs. P. Pallesen, H. J. Donnelly, Geo. W. Scott, J. R. Flan, H. S. Pearson, E. W. Light, W. J. Beckett and H. A. Mason.

The success of the work and the confidence it gained from both buyer and seller of creamery butter was largely due to the ability of these men and their devotion to duty. Messrs. Light, Beckett and Mason have since joined the Federal Grading Service. Mr. Wm. McGregor, who served the Department so well for four years as assistant at the Edmonton Grading Station, has also received Federal appointment in a similar capacity.

IV.—GRADING OF CREAM.

Reference has already been made to certain changes in our dairy legislation, respecting the Provincial Cream Grading Service. As a result, the staff of Provincial Graders was considerably smaller than in former years and the grading in many of the creameries was done by their own men who had qualified for Testers' and Graders' licenses, under The Dairymen's Act.

The following table shows the comparative figures for the grading of cream by Provincial Graders during the past three years. The figures for 1927, while fairly representative, are not directly comparable to those of the previous years, for the reason that a smaller number of Provincial Graders were employed.

GRADING OF CREAM BY PROVINCIAL CREAM GRADING SERVICE, ALBERTA.

	1925.	1926.	1927.
Lbs. Cream Graded	41,758,535	41,335,317	26,912,641
Lbs. Butterfat	14,019,009	13,927,259	8,985,977
Average Fat Test	33.6%	33.7%	33.4%
Table Cream	1.7%	1.0%	1.1%
Special Grade	39.0%	37.3%	34.6%
First Grade	47.1%	49.2%	52.2%
Second Grade	12.0%	12.1%	11.8%
Off Grade	.2%	.4%	.3%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

It is estimated that 68% of the cream received at creameries during the year was graded by Provincial Graders. The figures indicate, further, a decrease of nearly 3 per cent. in the proportion of cream graded "Special", due largely to the prevalence of a variety of feed flavours in the cream during the greater part of the pasture season.

V.—ANALYTICAL WORK.

The analyses of creamery butter for yeasts and moulds were continued during the year. For the two preceding years this work had been done largely in connection with the Provincial Butter Grading Service. When, however, the Butter Grading work was transferred to the Federal authorities at the end of May last, the Department agreed to continue this special phase of analytical work, on samples of butter submitted for grading. The firms of P. Burns & Company, Limited, and The Woodland Dairy Limited, established laboratories in their Edmonton plants, for the bacteriological and general composition control of the butter made at their numerous branch creameries. Mr. P. L. Schwartz, who had been handling the Department's yeast and mould analytical work on butter since its inception in 1925, left the service in the spring to take charge of P. Burns & Company's laboratory, and Mr. C. K. Johns left the service to take up the position of Assistant Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist, at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, early in September. Mr. J. B. Linneboe was appointed in his stead, as Dairy Bacteriologist, and carried on the work for the remaining portion of the year.

Through the courtesy of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Alberta, the Department has had the continued use of a well-appointed laboratory in the Medical Building for this analytical work. The results of the tests made from time to time are reported to the operators of the creameries from whose butter the samples are obtained.

SHORT COURSE WORK.

In addition to the activities reported in the foregoing, other lines of work were carried on, as in previous years. Three special creamery courses were held, under the joint auspices of the University of Alberta and the Department of Agriculture, with a total registration of 66 students.

DAIRY STATISTICS, ALBERTA.

(1) MILCH COWS

Year.	Cows.
1901	46,101
1906	101,245
1911	147,649
1912	157,922
1913	168,376
1914	179,068
1915	183,974
1916	284,895
1917	325,861
1918	328,702
1919	336,596
1920	305,607
1921	391,190
1922	392,037
1923	411,446
1924	434,237
1925	460,722
1926	436,505
1927	380,000

(2) TOTAL ANNUAL VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

1900	\$ 546,476
1910	7,855,761
1915	15,895,586
1916	18,466,311
1917	24,794,597
1918	27,500,000
1919	31,625,000
1920	34,000,000
1921	25,500,000
1922	22,950,000
1923	22,975,000
1924	23,208,562
1925	23,002,000
1926	21,820,000
1927	20,750,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(3) CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION

Year.	Creameries. Lbs. of Butter.		Selling Value (cents per lb.)	
1912	53	3,010,755	\$ 823,500	(27.352)
1913	49	4,115,537	1,090,475	(26.496)
1914	46	5,444,806	1,417,000	(26.025)
1915	57	7,544,148	2,021,448	(26.795)
1916	57	8,521,784	2,619,248	(30.736)
1917	66	8,944,171	3,414,541	(38.176)
1918	56	9,053,237	4,025,851	(44.469)
1919	53	11,822,890	6,132,739	(51.87)
1920	53	11,821,291	6,555,509	(55.45)
1921	44	13,048,493	4,543,007	(34.82)
1922	54	15,417,070	5,126,843	(33.25)
1923	75	17,868,853	5,891,186	(32.97)
1924	89	22,339,857	7,059,630	(31.6)
1925	99	19,630,101	6,959,059	(35.45)
1926	99	19,912,466	6,568,280	(32.96)
1927	100	16,179,712	5,765,347	(35.63)

(4) FACTORY CHEESE PRODUCTION

Year.	Factories.	Lbs. of Cheese.	Selling Value. (cents per lb.)	
1912	6	40,000	\$ 5,600	(14.00)
1913	7	70,716	5,900	(14.00)
1914	5	70,581	10,590	(15.00)
1915	13	381,832	68,441	(17.93)
1916	15	745,122	154,453	(20.73)
1917	20	1,274,905	280,185	(21.97)
1918	11	552,834	130,911	(23.68)
1919	10	520,530	145,161	(27.9)
1920	7	398,750	110,355	(27.7)
1921	10	930,660	200,478	(21.54)
1922	14	931,992	183,860	(19.73)
1923	13	1,865,608	368,771	(19.77)
1924	12	1,714,790	278,478	(16.24)
1925	14	1,473,835	306,604	(20.8)
1926	15	1,449,983	275,107	(19.0)
1927	12	848,511	170,690	(20.12)

Report of the Field Crops Commissioner

(W. J. STEPHEN)

The work of this Branch for the year 1927 consisted in promoting and supervising Field Crop Competitions, Combined Seed Crop and Cleaned Seed Competitions, Good Farm Competitions, Local Seed Fairs, Plowing Matches, Provincial Seed Fair, the operation of the Government Cleaning and Grading Plant for the handling of registered seed, the marketing of registered seed, weed control and eradication, School Fairs and experimenting with a grain separator cleaning attachment.

FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

Field Crop Competitions and Combined Seed Crop Competitions were held at Athabasca, Big Valley, Calgary, Camrose, Colinton, Edmonton, Lake Saskatoon, Lloydminster, Olds, Sedgewick, and Stettler.

Sugar Beet Competitions were held at Raymond, Glenwoodville, Lethbridge, Taber and Magrath.

A new departure in Field Crop Competitions was started by the Calgary Board of Trade and the Edmonton Board of Trade. The former offered very substantial prizes to a very large number of farmers in districts tributary to Calgary. The Edmonton Board of Trade gave a very handsome trophy to the farmer who produced the best field of wheat in any of the Field Crop Competitions held in Northern Alberta. J. H. Brown, of Lloydminster, won the Ramsey Cup in this event.

The following were the judges of these competitions: Messrs. L. A. Parry, E. L. Gray, W. J. Stephen, T. H. Taylor, W. G. Smith, F. H. Newcombe and E. G. Bayfield.

PLOWING MATCHES.

Plowing matches were held at Mannville, Strathmore, Vermilion, Provost, Chauvin. Owing to the unfavourable weather conditions the number of Plowing Matches held was not as numerous as in previous years.

The judges were as follows: Messrs. Donald Douglas, A. Paton, Prof. Macgregor Smith, and F. F. Parkinson.

LOCAL SEED FAIRS.

The following Local Seed Fairs were held: Athabasca, Sept. 5, judges, W. J. Stephen and L. A. Parry; Busby, Feb. 25, judge, W. J. Stephen; Olds, Jan. 4, judge, W. J. Stephen; Bowden, Jan. 6, judge, F. S. Grisdale; Sedgewick, Jan. 8, judge, W. J. Stephen; Lloydminster, Feb. 12, judge, F. H. Newcombe; Delburne, Feb. 25, judge, J. D. Foster; Colinton, March 4, judge, J. D. Foster; Cam-

rose, March 5, judge, W. J. Stephen; Hanna, Dec. 8, judge, James Murray; Leduc, Dec. 12, judge, W. J. Stephen; Sedgewick, Dec. 17, judge, J. D. Foster; Lake Saskatoon, March 17, judge, A. R. Judson.

PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR.

The Provincial Seed Fair was held in Edmonton, Jan. 18 to 21 inclusive. There was the usual excellent display of seed grain, grasses, clover seeds, potatoes, corn and boys and girls' exhibits. The fair was added to in attractiveness by the very splendid displays put in place by the C.P.R. of Brooks, the Publicity Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and by the Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary. Many sales were effected by exhibitors on this occasion. It was estimated that over ten thousand people availed themselves of the opportunity to view the exhibits. Approximately five hundred entries were made, which constituted the largest seed fair in the history of the Province.

At the time of the fair the annual meeting of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association was held in conjunction with meetings put on by the Department and Provincial Seed Board. Valuable papers were given dealing with various phases of agriculture. These were greatly appreciated, as was evidenced by the large number of farmers present.

PREMIUM WINNERS AT THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL GRAIN AND HAY SHOW.

The Field Crops Branch assembled all exhibits for the International Show at the Government Cleaning and Grading Plant, from where they were shipped at Government expense to Chicago. The Department also arranged to put the exhibits in place. Exhibitors from Alberta were well to the front, as the following list of premiums won will indicate:

HARD RED SPRING WHEAT.

First and Reserve Championship.....	Herman Trelle, Wembley.
Ninth	R. A. Meeks, Mannville.
Fifteenth	H. G. L. Strange, Fenn.
Sixteenth	Thomas Knowles, Irma.
Thirtieth	J. E. Fetherstone, Ft. Saskatchewan.

OATS.

First and Sweepstakes	Herman Trelle, Wembley.
Third	N. S. Linden, Gwynne.
Fourth	Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin.
Fifth	H. G. L. Strange, Fenn.
Ninth	P. J. Rock, Morrin.
Tenth	D. S. Loughheed, Knee Hill Valley.

FIELD PEAS.

First to Reserved Championship.....	Herman Trelle, Wembley.
Second	H. G. L. Strange, Fenn.
Third	Hans Mayer, Vegreville.

ALFALFA.

Third	T. J. Royer, Gem.
Fourth	Don Losey, Cassils.
Seventh	N. D. Ferguson, Duchess.
Ninth	Tait White, Brooks.
Tenth	W. A. Philpott, Brooks.

TIMOTHY.

Second	Robt. Cochrane, Grande Prairie.
Eighth	A. Lougheed, Bowden.
Fourteenth	Otto Schoening, Pincher Creek.
Fifteenth	F. Schrempt, Twin Butte.

SIX-ROWED BARLEY.

Tenth	H. G. L. Strange, Fenn.
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CORN SHOW.

The Provincial Corn Show was held at Calgary, Nov. 17 and 18. In number and quality the entries were without doubt the best in the history of the Province. Very keen interest was manifested in the different classes. It demonstrates very clearly the possibility of corn production in Alberta.

SCHOOL FAIRS.

During 1927 a total of one hundred School Fairs was held in the Province. Many more would have been held had it not been for the epidemic which was then prevalent. The Province is divided into the following main School Fair districts: Claresholm, Raymond, Olds, Sedgewick and Vermilion.

While the Field Crop Branch has the general supervision of this work in the Province, the details of the work locally are handled by the staff of the Claresholm, Olds, Raymond, and Vermilion Schools of Agriculture, and by the District Agriculturists at Sedgewick and Vegreville. The representatives of the Department of Agriculture at all times work in close harmony with the School Inspectors and the Provincial Department of Education.

The following seeds were supplied by the Department of Agriculture to the various School Fair centres: Beets, 1,410 lbs.; Peas, 1,500 lbs.; Turnips, 510 lbs.; Carrots, 745 lbs.; Mangels, 730 lbs.; Parsnips, 535 lbs.; Sweet Peas, 611 lbs.; Cabbage, 20,400 pkts.; Asters, 28,300 pkts.; Petunias, 28,300 pkts.; Corn, 2,654 lbs.

The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Education supply judges for the various School Fairs held in the fall. The Department of Agriculture in addition supplies free of charge, as in the case of the seeds, printed instructional matter, entry tags, prize cards, mounting cards, insect pins, etc. Two-thirds of the money for livestock prizes is also paid by the Department, providing this portion does not exceed \$75.00 to each School Fair centre.

The Department of Education pays 50 per cent. of the amount awarded as prize money for penmanship and composition up to a maximum of \$1.25 in each class.

The Department of Agriculture issues a diploma to the school obtaining the highest number of points per pupil enrolled March 15 in any School Fair on the entries in Agriculture and Home Economic Classes. The Department of Education also issues a diploma to the school obtaining the highest number of points per pupil enrolled March 15 in any School Fair on the entries in school work.

In the Vermilion district the School Fairs were held at Ashmont, Berwyn, Bruderheim, Islay, Landonville, Legal, Minburn, Morin-

ville, Mundare, Ranfurly, Round Hill, Sexsmith, Spirit River, Tofield, Two Hills, Vegreville, Wainwright, Waskatenau and Waterhole.

It will be noted that School Fairs have been organized in the Peace River country.

In the Sedgewick district Fairs were held at Camrose, Strome, Killam, Sedgewick, Hardisty, Provost, Amisk, Czar, Alliance and Treaty Hill.

In the Olds district, School Fairs were held at Airdrie, Carbon, Carstairs, Castor, Consort, Coronation, Clive, Delburne, Eckville, Elnora, Fleet, Hanna, Innisfail, Keoma-Kathryn, Lacombe, Leslieville, Markerville, Mountainview, Olds, Oyen, Red Deer, Sedalia, Spring Water, Stettler, Sundre, Sunnyslope, Sylvan Lake, Talbot and Three Hills.

In the Claresholm district School Fairs were held at Foothills, DeWinton, Red Deer Lake, Forest Lawn, Langdon, Strathmore, Standard, Hussar, Gleichen, Arrowwood, Carsland, Brooks, Travers, Carmangay, Macleod, Coleman, and Twin Butte.

In the Raymond district School Fairs were held at Allerston, Cardston, Coaldale, Coutts, Del Bonita, Hill Spring, Iron Springs, Magrath, Milk River, New Dayton, Raymond, Spring Coulee, Sterling, and Warner.

In the Vermilion district one hundred and seventy-four rural schools took part, which included 4,323 students. There were 17,417 entries.

In the Sedgewick district one hundred and two schools took part, which included 2,247 students. There were 4,752 entries.

In the Olds district approximately two hundred schools took part, which included 6,645 students. There were 24,101 entries.

In the Claresholm district approximately two hundred schools took part, which included 3,875 students. There were 22,000 entries.

In the Raymond district approximately one hundred and fifty schools took part, which included 3,387 students. There were 10,495 entries.

The aggregate for the Province shows that there were engaged in School Fair work 826 rural schools, 20,477 students, and the total number of exhibits was 78,765.

SCHOLARSHIP SHORT COURSES.

A Scholarship Short Course is provided at each School of Agriculture. A boy and girl are selected from each School Fair centre for a free week, to be taken at the Government's expense, at one of the Schools of Agriculture the following year. This privilege is granted to the boy and girl who win the greatest number of prizes at the School Fair. Scholarship Short Courses were held during 1927 at Vermilion, Olds and Claresholm Schools of Agriculture. At Vermilion there were in attendance forty-two children who took the Scholarship Short Course; at Olds eighty-one, and at Claresholm sixty-eight.

School of Agriculture Scholarship.

For the pupils who attend the one week short course at each of the Schools of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture offers a Scholarship which covers a winter's free course to a boy and girl at a School of Agriculture. This includes free board and lodging for five months, railway fare to the school and return home at the end of March, also a return trip home at Christmas. It also includes up to ten dollars for text-books.

NOXIOUS WEED WORK.

During the year 1927 sixteen Field Supervisors were appointed. These men were assigned definite areas of the Province to work in. The duty of the Field Supervisors was to educate the people of Alberta to know noxious weeds, to realize the seriousness of the weed situation, and to bring into effect recognized methods of control and eradication. The co-operation of every individual was solicited, the idea being, not so much to compel farmers and others to keep their weeds under control, but rather to encourage community action and a desire to maintain clean farms. This policy proved popular and effective.

Our Field Supervisors, however, found it necessary in a number of cases to enforce legally the provisions of The Noxious Weed Act.

The majority of the municipalities, towns, cities, railway companies and irrigation companies showed their willingness to co-operate in weed control and are to be commended on the good work they are doing.

A large number of meetings was held throughout the year by the different members of the Field Crops Branch staff, the majority of which were well attended and much interest and enthusiasm was manifested.

Weed conferences were held in May and June at Claresholm, Olds, Whitelaw, Spirit River and Grande Prairie. The purpose of these meetings was to educate municipal weed inspectors, councillors and others in the proper methods of weed control and eradication, organization, etc. These conferences were well attended and proved helpful to all concerned.

A new Weed Bulletin was issued during the year, which was greatly in demand. Weed posters were also prepared and were distributed free of charge to schools, farmers and others asking for them.

GOVERNMENT CLEANING AND GRADING PLANT.

The Provincial Government Cleaning and Grading Plant concluded its fifth year of operation on May 31, 1927.

The following quantities of Registered and Extra No. 1 Marquis Wheat, Victory and Banner Oats passed through the plant, where they were cleaned, graded, sacked and sold.

WHEAT.

	Bushels.
Extra No. 1 1st Gen. Marquis Wheat.....	425
2nd generation Marquis	8,192
Extra No. 1 2nd Gen. Marquis	4,167
3rd generation Marquis	3,461
Extra No. 1 4th Gen. Marquis	1,261
No. 1 grade	814
No. 2 grade	1,966
No. 3 grade	40
Total Wheat.....	20,326

BANNER OATS.

1st generation	542
Extra No. 1 1st generation	1,159
2nd generation	760
Extra No. 1 2nd generation	2,730
Extra No. 1 third generation	1,816
No. 1 grade	1,566
No. 2 grade	402
Total Banner Oats.....	8,984

VICTORY OATS.

1st generation	228
Extra No. 1 1st generation	1,980
Extra No. 1 2nd generation	2,466
No. 1 grade	435
No. 2 grade	247
No. 3 grade	30
Total Victory Oats	5,386

Total Grain handled in Plant, 34,696 bushels.

THE ALBERTA SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The executive of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association appointed at the time of the annual convention of the association acts in an advisory capacity to the Department of Agriculture in the management of the Government Cleaning and Grading Plant. Meetings of the executives are held in Edmonton at the Department of Agriculture from time to time throughout the year. The 1927 executive consisted of: President, D. H. Galbraith; Vice-President, D. H. Bark; Honorary President, G. M. Stewart; Secretary-Treasurer and Managing Director, W. J. Stephen; Directors, A. C. B. Grenville, Herman Trelle, and H. G. L. Strange.

PROVINCIAL SEED BOARD.

The Provincial Seed Board, consisting of G. M. Stewart, Chairman, W. J. Stephen, Secretary, Dr. Robt. Newton and H. G. L. Strange, Directors, functioned during 1927. The members of the board are appointed by the Provincial Minister of Agriculture.

The board dealt with matters pertaining to Registered and Extra No. 1 Seed. It made presentations of many matters of importance to the registered seed industry of Alberta at the annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association through its Secretary, the annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association being held at Victoria in June of 1927.

The board offered suggestions regarding the prize list of the 1928 Provincial Seed Fair, rules and regulations governing Field Crop Competition, and other matters of interest to the Alberta Seed Growers. Its recommendation to the annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association that Renfrew Wheat be accepted for registration was favourably received.

It can be very properly said that the Alberta Provincial Seed Board safeguard, at all times, in a very efficient manner, the seed industry of the Province.

COMMITTEE ON VARIETAL ZONATION.

This was a committee named by the Provincial Seed Board in 1927 with Dr. Newton, Chairman, and W. J. Stephen, Secretary. This committee functioned during the year along the lines decided upon at a meeting held Jan. 19, 1927, when there were present Messrs. Craig, Bayfield, Longman, Fairfield, DeLong, Stacey, Stephen, Whitbread, Murray, Stewart and Dr. Newton. The object of the committee, briefly, is to test out varieties of cereal grains and to finally decide on what varieties are best suitable for each district in the Province.

Report of the Game Commissioner

(BENJ. LAWTON)

With the exception of grouse and Hungarian partridge, the supply of game continues to be reasonably satisfactory. Deer and moose appear to be as plentiful as they have been for some years. In some sections the wood tick caused considerable damage to moose. Mountain sheep and mountain goat are still to be found in normal numbers.

The supply of fur-bearing animals is very much below normal; this may be due to several causes, such as the scarcity of rabbits, forest fires and the leaving of snares set on the trapping ground during the summer months.

BIG GAME ANIMALS.

Moose and Deer—While the temperature during the open season was somewhat below normal, the usual number of hunters were out and the kill was up to that made in past years.

Woodland Caribou—While not plentiful, appear to be holding their own, the usual quantity being taken.

Mountain Sheep and Mountain Goat—Parties hunting these in the mountains had their usual good luck and some splendid specimens were obtained.

Elk—These animals are increasing in the closed area between the Pembina and Brazeau Rivers.

Antelope—These animals have been increasing, but due to the fact that much of the grain crop remains standing in the fields unthreshed, they have been causing damage.

GAME BIRDS.

Ruffed Grouse (Partridge), Sharp-tailed Grouse (Prairie Chicken)—The supply is somewhat below normal, but the closed season will no doubt have the desired effect, and with the splendid supply of breeding stock should increase very rapidly and return to normal numbers within a few years.

European Grey Partridge (Hungarian Partridge)—A scarcity of these birds exists in the western half of the Province in sections where they were plentiful up to within the last year. A fair supply is still to be found in the eastern half of the Province in the parkland and prairie sections. No definite reason can be given with respect to the scarcity in the western half of the Province, but it is possible that these birds will have their cycles the same as the grouse. The severe winter in 1926-27 and the wet weather during the hatching season may have had some bearing on the matter.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

A considerable drop in the number of pelts taken for the season ending June 30th, 1927, is noticeable, and while the value of the total output was equal to the previous season, there was at least a twenty-five per cent. drop in the actual number of pelts taken. The large number of rabbit skins marketed assisted greatly in making up the shortage in other classes of fur, but it is noted that the season of 1927-28, judging by the production for the last two months of 1927, may be fifty per cent. below that for the previous season of 1926-27.

FURS EXPORTED SEASON 1926-1927.			
Kind.	No. of Pelts.	Av. Value per Pelt.	Total Value of Pelts.
Badger	13,631	\$ 8.00	\$ 10,948.00
Beaver	21,080	25.00	527,000.00
Wolverine	612	15.00	9,180.00
Squirrel	78,114	.10	7,811.40
Ermine (Weasel)	112,920	1.75	197,610.00
Otter	940	25.00	23,500.00
Wolf (Prairie)	50,783	12.00	609,396.00
Wolf (Timber)	1,330	15.00	19,950.00
Lynx	11,870	25.00	296,750.00
Marten	19,389	20.00	387,780.00
Skunk	5,645	2.50	14,112.50
Bear	1,446	7.00	10,122.00
Fisher	707	60.00	42,420.00
Rabbit	1,304,176	.10	130,417.60
Fox (Silver)	3,050	70.00	213,500.00
Fox (Cross)	5,838	50.00	291,900.00
Fox (Red)	11,663	25.00	291,575.00
Fox (Kit)	245	3.00	735.00
Fox (Blue)	37	40.00	1,480.00
Fox (White)	6,344	45.00	285,480.00
Muskrats	455,356	1.90	865,176.40
Mink	12,809	15.00	192,135.00
Gopher	353	.05	17.65
Moose	15	5.00	75.00
Caribou	4	5.00	20.00
Deer	16	1.50	24.00
Mountain Sheep	4	1.50	6.00
Mountain Goat	6	2.00	12.00
House Cats	2,455	.40	982.00
Ground Hogs	8	.50	4.00
Dogs	8	1.50	12.00
Cougar	8	.....	.....
Raccoon	161	.....	.....
	2,121,023		\$4,430,131.55

CONVICTIONS.

Penalties imposed and collected under The Game Act during the year 1927 amounted to \$2,843.28.

REVENUE.

There has been less revenue collected under The Game Act in 1927 than for several years previous. This is due to the falling off in the fur catch and in the sale of Resident Bird Licenses. Due to the weather conditions during the open season the last few years

there have not been as many licenses sold as formerly. The drop in the number of licenses issued in 1927 as compared with 1926 is no doubt due to the fact that there was a close season on grouse. The slight increase in revenue from some of the other licenses and permits has to some extent offset the shortage on items above mentioned.

DESTRUCTION OF CROWS, MAGPIES, ETC.

Regulations were again adopted for the competition for the destruction of magpies, crows and gophers.

The results in these competitions were as follows:

Total number destroyed—

Crows and Magpies.	Crows and Magpies' Eggs	Gophers.
22,275	53,823	127,136

Number destroyed by school children—

Crows and Magpies.	Crows and Magpies' Eggs	Gophers.
15,608	45,450	103,644

Number destroyed by adults—

Crows and Magpies.	Crows and Magpies' Eggs	Gophers.
6,667	8,373	23,492

PRAIRIE FIRES REPORT, 1927.

Due to the splendid rainfall no serious forest fires occurred during 1927 and very few destructive prairie fires. The most serious was in the Lomond district, where a fire of uncertain origin destroyed considerable farm crops. The splendid growth of grass resulted in a greater fire hazard, and it is only due to the weather conditions and carefulness on the part of our residents that more fires did not occur.

Convictions reported and the total penalties imposed under The Prairie Fires Act for 1927 amounted to \$168.78.

Report of the Poultry Commissioner

(J. H. HARE)

The poultry industry has suffered a reduction in number of birds on farms during the year 1927, but there has been an increase in the value of the crop. It is apparent that the satisfactory grain yield of two successive seasons has to some extent diverted the attention of the farmer from poultry to grain production. This, however, does not apply to many who have shown special interest in poultry, and who through better breeding and better methods of management are rapidly building up more productive flocks.

The development of the industry in recent years is shown in the following figures:

POULTRY POPULATION, ALBERTA.

1921	4,963,365
1922	5,422,139
1923	6,630,163
1924	6,352,717
1925	6,352,717
1926	6,127,541
1927	5,854,229

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF FARM EGGS, 1924-1927.

Year.	Egg-producing Hens.	Eggs produced, doz.	Av. Price, per doz.	Value.
1924	4,242,284	26,514,275	.21	\$5,037,712
1925	4,169,604	26,754,959	.21	5,618,541
1926	4,386,154	27,413,437	.22	6,030,956
1927	4,175,000	27,833,000	.22	6,123,260

In this statement the number of egg-producing hens is arrived at by deducting from the number of farm hens twenty-five per cent. to represent males and other non-producing fowls. The number thus obtained is multiplied by the average number of eggs produced annually per hen, the figure used for 1927 being eighty.

VALUE OF ALBERTA POULTRY, 1927.

	Number.	Average Price.	Value.
Turkeys	451,261	\$2.80	\$1,263,530.80
Geese	104,314	1.75	182,549.50
Ducks	79,246	1.05	83,208.30
Other fowl	5,219,408	.65	3,392,615.20
			\$4,921,903.80

VALUE OF POULTRY CONSUMED AND SOLD, 1927.

Turkeys, exported—1,350,000 lbs. at 32c	\$ 432,000.00
Turkeys, home consumption—1,450,000 lbs. at 32c.....	464,000.00
Other poultry exported—1,350,000 lbs. at 15c.....	202,500.00
Other poultry, home consumption—4,473,000 lbs. at 15c....	671,040.00
	\$1,769,540.00

EGG EXPORTS.

Alberta dealers in 1927 shipped out of the Province a total of 30,448 cases of eggs, made up as follows:

Fresh Extras	1740	cases
Fresh Firsts	6767	"
Fresh Seconds	7505	"
Storage Firsts	8710	"
Storage Seconds	6226	"

There were no importations of American eggs and but few from British Columbia. Last year over 6,000 cases were imported from these sources. The net exports in 1926 were 33,303 cases; in 1927 30,448 cases, showing a slight decline in trading, but the difference would hardly equal the natural increase in home consumption.

INCREASED WINTER PRODUCTION.

The gradually lessening quantities of eggs brought in from outside is evidence of an increasing efficiency in winter egg production on the part of local producers.

In spite of the fact that the last two winter seasons have been severe, the quantity of local winter eggs has steadily increased. Should this continue, the Province will soon have a surplus and will be required to seek an outlet for the production not required locally.

IMPORTATION OF CHICKS.

There is a rapidly increasing demand among farmers for day-old chicks. It is estimated that in 1927 some 500,000 chicks were brought in chiefly from British Columbia. In view of this increasing demand many local hatcheries are springing up and individual breeders who have high quality stock are installing small mammoth machines and are realizing some increase in revenue from this source.

TURKEY PRODUCTION.

Interest in turkey production is becoming more general. A turkey association was formed the latter part of the year comprising about seventy of the older breeders, chiefly those who are interested in the Bronze variety. The increasing demand for breeding stock has led to the adoption of an inspection system in connection with which birds of a suitable standard are given official approval by banding.

The season was not as favourable as usual for turkey production. Continuous wet weather in the normal hatching and brooding period resulted in heavy losses. There was an estimated reduced production of approximately 15 per cent.

RECORD FLOCKS.

On September 30, 1927, the Record Flocks which have been given special aid by the Provincial Poultry Branch concluded twelve months' work. The monthly production reports of these flocks have been regularly mailed to the Branch, where a summary

has been made and returned to each participant showing the record of the first ten flocks each month. An annual average of the production of the ten highest flocks from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927, is given herewith:

REPORT FOR TWELVE MONTHS, OCTOBER 1, 1926,
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1927.

1.	Mrs. J. W. Cooper, Ranier—Rhode Island Reds	55%
2.	Mrs. C. W. Drayton, Lunnford—Barred Rocks	50%
3.	J. W. Sidford, Busby—Barred Rocks	47%
4.	J. Fink, Lake Thelma—White Wyandottes	46%
5.	B. W. Grand, Raymond—White Leghorns	46%
6.	A. Semple, Landonville—Barred Rocks	43%
7.	Mrs. G. Comstock, Rosebud—White Wyandottes	40%
8.	W. J. Bell, Rockyford—White Leghorns	39%
9.	Mrs. D. Lewis, Vulcan—R.I. Reds, W. Wyandottes	39%
10.	Misses Forster & Edgar, Alix—Buff Orpingtons, W. Leg's	36%
11.	Red Deer Poultry Farm, Red Deer—White Leghorns	34%
12.	R. S. Welwood, Magnolia—Rhode Island Reds	29%

WINTER TRAP-NEST TEST.

The record flock scheme, inaugurated by the Poultry Branch, has led to the adoption of a plan which involves trap-nesting for four months, November to February inclusive. There were a number of entrants in the Record Flock scheme who wished to go a step farther in breeding practice, and for them the 100-day trap-nest test was designed. Suitable pullets are selected by the officers of the Department and these are trapped by the farmer on his own premises. A system of unannounced inspection is carried out and certificates will be issued for the birds that lay at the rate of 50 per cent. during a period of one hundred consecutive days, commencing with the day on which the first egg was laid. The following is a list of those who have undertaken this scheme:

Forster & Edgar, Alix.	Mrs. T. Cailles, Onoway.
J. W. Sidford, Busby.	Mrs. C. W. Drayton, Lunnford.
F. M. Mix, Calgary.	Mrs. J. W. Cooper, Ranier.
Wright & Bond, Irricana.	W. J. Bell, Rockyford.
H. F. S. Greenwood, Nordegg.	E. E. Stafford, Sheerness.
Osmond Bros., Nightingale.	W. N. Paton, Wetaskiwin.
E. N. Stoodley, Nightingale.	

WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS.

A good deal of time was required by officers of the Branch in attending to the secretarial duties of the Provincial Congress Committee. P. J. Timms, a competent local judge, was employed for several weeks to aid in the selection of suitable birds to compose the Province's contribution to the Canadian National display.

Following is a list of the breeders whose stock made up Alberta's contribution to the Canadian National Live Bird Exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress. The selection committees took the greatest pains in the selection of the stock, and every bird was of outstanding quality. There was wide representation, sixty-five breeders contributed, making up a consignment of 237 birds.

EXHIBITION STOCK.

J. H. Leedham, 1231 12th Avenue W., Calgary—Rhode Island Reds, S.C.
 Jas. Reid, 520 1st Avenue W., Calgary—Rhode Island Reds, S.C.
 Jas. Smith, 114 7th Avenue N.W., Calgary—Rhode Island Reds, R.C.
 J. A. Kruger, 11996 124th Street, Edmonton—Rhode Island Reds, R.C.
 H. K. Byers, Red Deer—White Leghorns, S.C.
 F. S. Wetherall, 3625 13a Street W., Calgary—White Leghorns, S.C.
 E. H. Young & Son, De Winton—White Leghorns, S.C.
 E. H. Young & Son, De Winton—White Leghorns, R.C.
 F. S. Wetherall, 3625 13a Street W., Calgary—Black Leghorns.
 A. Crouch, 3812 Centre Street, Calgary—Black Leghorns.
 A. O. Loisselle, 403 23rd Avenue E., Calgary—Brown Leghorns, R.C.
 Wm. Wallace, Lloydminster—Brown Leghorns, R.C.
 F. B. Pearson, Lloydminster—Brown Leghorns, R.C.
 A. G. D. North, Cardiff—Australorp.
 H. W. Ambrose, 7816 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton—Partridge Albertans.
 Dr. J. E. Wilkinson, 520 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton—Partridge Albertans.
 Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield—Guinea Fowls.
 A. L. Beach, 1070 Balmoral Street, Medicine Hat—Ancona, R.C.
 Howard Douglas, 10019 115th Street, Edmonton—Ancona, R.C.
 Thos. Hardy, Tofield—Buff Orpingtons.
 J. H. Goodman, 2524 16a Street E., Calgary—White Laced Cornish.
 P. J. Timms, 3640 6a Street W., Calgary—Chanticleers.
 J. R. Benedict, 10656 93rd Street, Edmonton—Black Wyandottes.
 R. S. Kerr, Coronation—White Wyandottes.
 Geo. Dunn, Lloydminster—White Wyandottes.
 W. P. McDonald, 10620 79th Avenue, Edmonton—White Wyandottes.
 H. Summers, Rosebud—Silver Laced Wyandottes.
 A. Cheyne, 216 7th Avenue N.E., Calgary—Partridge Wyandottes.
 Johnson Bros., Langdon—Emden Geese.
 Johnson Bros., Langdon—Toulouse Geese.
 Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield—Bronze Turkeys.
 Roland Ness, De Winton—Bronze Turkeys.
 T. G. Kinvig, 757 6th Street, Medicine Hat—Partridge Plymouth Rocks.
 Grande Prairie Poultry Farm, Grande Prairie—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
 Robert Wilson, Vegreville—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
 C. J. Ford, 1412 Joliet Avenue, Calgary—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
 Ross Wallace, 222 Scarboro Avenue, Calgary—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
 Geo. Dunn, Lloydminster—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
 Earl Nopp, Warner—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
 W. Gilbert, 227 13th Avenue N.E., Calgary—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
 T. Lytle, 225 14th Avenue N.E., Calgary—White Rocks.
 J. Davidson, Balzac—Black Langshan, R.C.
 Frank Hall, Gleichen—Black Langshan, S.C.
 Harry Boss, Stettler—Black Langshan, S.C.
 J. Davidson, Balzac—Black Langshan, S.C.
 Mrs. J. C. Leslie, 322 Burns Bldg., Calgary—Black Jersey Giant.
 E. H. Young & Son, De Winton—Light Brahmas.
 F. W. Jones, Arrowwood—Light Brahmas.
 I. Stovin, Box 2034, Calgary—Russian Orloff.
 Roland Ness, De Winton—Silver Grey Dorking.
 P. Gaebel, 12204 82nd Street, Edmonton—White Cochin Bantam.
 P. Gaebel, 12204 82nd Street, Edmonton—Old English Game Bantam.
 P. Gaebel, 12204 82nd Street, Edmonton—Buff Cochin Bantams.
 P. Gaebel, 12204 82nd Street, Edmonton—Black Cochin Bantams.
 Thos. Stanway, Red Deer—Golden Sebright Bantams.
 A. G. Spence, 1926 20th Avenue N.W., Calgary—Black Minorcas, R.C.
 H. K. Byers, Red Deer—Black Minorcas, R.C.
 E. G. Young, Box 863, Medicine Hat—Black Minorcas, S.C.

PRODUCTION—"REGISTERED."

Barven Stock Farm, Calgary—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
 G. Glasser, 722 17th Street S., Lethbridge—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
 T. Hutchinson, Chedderville—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
 Frank Edwards, 12833 73rd Street, Edmonton—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
 T. G. Kinvig, 757 2nd Street, Medicine Hat—Partridge Plymouth Rocks.
 W. J. O'Neil, Innisfail—White Leghorns, S.C.
 E. R. Nichols, Big Valley—White Leghorns, S.C.
 Cloverlea Stock Farm, Edmonton—White Leghorns, S.C.
 Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield—White Leghorns, S.C.
 Jasper Place Poultry Farm, Edmonton—White Leghorns, S.C.
 Progress Poultry Farm, Lethbridge—White Wyandottes.
 W. J. Gould, Vegreville—White Wyandottes.

PRODUCTION—"R.O.P."

D. E. Caudle, Evansburg—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
 Mrs. C. D. Mylius, 10730 73rd Avenue, Edmonton—White Leghorns, S.C.
 Frank Taylor, Pirmez Creek—White Leghorns, S.C.
 E. H. Young & Son, De Winton—White Leghorns, R.C.
 E. H. Young & Son, De Winton—White Leghorns, S.C.
 Laywell Poultry Farm, Macleod—White Leghorns, S.C.

COMMERCIAL DISPLAY.

Winter Egg Poultry Farm, Lethbridge—Barred Plymouth Rocks.



View of Poultry Plant, Provincial Government Farm, Oliver.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBIT.

The Alberta exhibit at the Congress depicted the wealth of the natural resources of Alberta, special emphasis being placed upon our grain-growing and poultry production. The coloured transparencies and other pictures were largely of poultry. Eight outstanding birds (three 300-egggers, one Royal winner and four exceptionally fine exhibition birds) were displayed in coops. Between the centre and outside cabinets two moving-picture machines equipped with daylight screens were continuously operated, one giving a picture story of the poultry industry in Alberta and the other facts and figures descriptive of our agricultural and other resources.

TORONTO ROYAL SHOW.

Alberta breeders again won distinction at the 1927 Royal. The shipment consisted of sixty-eight birds which were placed in charge of W. P. MacDonald, of Edmonton. The following is a list of the awards:

- J. W. Hancox—Barred Rocks: Pullet, 8th; number shown, 2.
 W. P. McDonald—W. Wyandottes: Cockerel, 9th; number shown, 3.
 J. H. Leedham—R.I.R.S.C.: Hen, 2nd; number shown, 3.
 Jas. Reid—R.I.R.S.C.: Hen, 5th; Cockerel, 3rd; Pullet, 2nd; number shown, 6.
 P. J. Timms—Chanticleer: Hen, 2nd; number shown, 2.
 Dr. S. W. D. Frith—Buff Orps. S.C.: Cockerel, 3rd; Pullet, 3rd, 5th, 7th; number shown 4; also special for best 3 pullets.
 Howard Douglas—Anconas R.C.: Cockerel, 3rd.
 E. H. Young & Son—Leghorns, White R.C.: Cock, 1st; Hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd; Cockerel, 1st; Pullet, 1st, 2nd 3rd; number shown 10. Leghorns, White S.C.: Hen, 5th, 10th. 150-Egg R.O.P.R.C.W. Leghorns: Cockerel, 1st and 2nd; number shown, 3. 200-Egg R.O.P.R.C.W. Leghorns: Cockerel, 1st; number shown, 1. 150-Egg R.O.P.S.C.W. Leghorns: Cockerel, 1st and 2nd; number shown, 2.
 C. F. S. Wetharall—Black Leghorns: Hen, 5th; Cockerel, 1st, 5th, 6th; number shown, 11.
 F. P. Pearson—Brown Leghorns: Cockerel, 3rd; number shown, 2.
 A. Surtees—Black Minorcas, S.C.: Hen, pen, 2nd; number shown, 1.
 Dr. Wilkinson—Part. Albertans: Cock, 1st; Cockerel, 3rd; Pullet, 3rd; number shown, 8.
 T. W. Gordon—Black Cochins: Hen, 4th; number shown, 3. White Wyandotte Bants: Cock, 3rd; Hen, 2nd; number shown 3.
 Laywell Poultry Plant—White Leghorns, R.O.P.: Cockerel, 1st and 2nd; number shown 2.
 A. Crouch—Black Leghorns: No awards; number shown, 2.
 68 entries actually shown; 42 awards won.

PROVINCIAL POULTRY PLANT.

The Poultry Farm at Oliver has continued to give service in distributing chicks and breeding stock of the three popular varieties: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. The laying houses on the plant have been repaired and several of them lined and packed in order to give greater protection to the stock during the severe winter weather. During November and December a careful record of temperatures was kept to show in what measure the packed houses gave added protection. Following is a statement of these temperatures for the latter part of the month of November:

Date.	Coldest Outside.	Coldest Inside Lined House.	Coldest Inside Unlined House.
November 17	Zero	16 above	16 above
November 18	5 below	16 above	17 above
November 19	4 below	20 above	17 above
November 20	11 below	27 above	14 above
November 21	38 below	15 above	2 below
November 22	10 above	23 above	22 above
November 23	16 above	28 above	25 above
November 24	4 above	28 above	23 above
November 25	8 below	27 above	23 above
November 26	26 below	12 above	1 above
November 27	8 below	23 above	14 above
November 28	10 below	24 above	10 above
November 29	25 below	18 above	4 above
November 30	34 below	14 above	1 below

In the month of December the weather was very cold on two occasions. On the 7th the temperature dropped to 45 degrees below and on the 31st to 46 degrees below. On both of these occasions the temperature in the lined and packed house kept well above the zero mark, while in the unpacked house it dropped to 10 degrees below zero. There has been a marked improvement in both the health and production of the flock as a result of this change in housing.

Report on the Debt Adjustment Act

(Z. McILMOYLE, *Director*)

The work under this Act has increased to a considerable extent during the year, as owing to favourable crop prospects many actions in the way of foreclosure under mortgage or collection by way of seizure of crop were commenced. The unfavourable weather in the fall, which delayed harvesting and threshing and in many cases prevented farmers from completing their threshing and meeting their obligations, has also resulted in actions being started by creditors, and farmers have been compelled to ask assistance under the Debt Adjustment Act.

In the south-eastern part of the Province, where crops have not been good during the past years, a good crop was harvested this year, so that most of the farmers in this area were in a position to make some payment on their old debts. Quite a number of these farmers asked for assistance in making settlements with their creditors on a compromise basis that they could meet and that would still leave them with seed and feed and enough money to carry on for another year.

In carrying on this work, we have found the creditors of these farmers very willing to co-operate with us, and some of the larger creditors have expressed the opinion that it is good policy for them to compromise in these cases, as settlements of this kind result in new business. As a result of the good crop and these settlements, numbers of farmers in the dry districts are now free of debt and in a good position to continue farming, and with the prospects for 1928 there is a feeling of renewed confidence throughout all of the south-eastern part of the Province.

Only a small number of the cases with which we deal actually come under the provisions of the Debt Adjustment Act by way of certificate or assignment of crop. The total of these cases for 1927 was 270, and this included 6 cases where we were appointed Receiver by the courts. The liabilities of the farmers in these cases amounted to approximately \$2,000,000. With the good crop of 1927 a number of these farmers will clear up all their obligations and others will pay substantial amounts to their creditors. In this connection, I should draw your attention to the fact that since the Debt Adjustment Act came into effect in 1922 a total of \$1,607,908.31 has been collected and paid out through the Debt Adjustment Office to creditors, and of this amount \$885,065.41 has been collected and paid during the past two years, 1926 and 1927. Much of this is money that creditors would never have received if the farmers concerned had not been allowed to continue operations under the Debt Adjustment Act.

The Tax Consolidation Act, which provides for adjustment of Provincial Seed Grain and Relief accounts, has added greatly to our work; but has resulted in many settlements where the Govern-

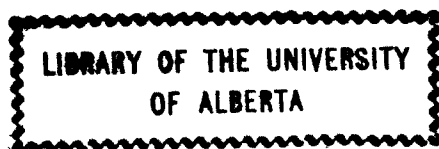
ment has secured substantial payments and the farmers concerned have been given a chance to continue on the land with the possibility of making good.

The adjustments being made with municipal districts under the Tax Consolidation Act will relieve these districts of obligations which, owing to drought conditions and depopulation, they are unable to meet. We have found that a number of municipalities were so hopeless in regard to this seed grain and relief indebtedness that no effort was being made to collect, even where there was a chance of securing payment; but since our agent visited the district and made a proper check-up of accounts and securities and put these accounts into proper form for adjustment, there has been a real effort made this last fall to collect, with the result that payments will be made to the Government that otherwise would not be received.

With a view to meeting the situation in the dry areas and particularly the Tilley East area, the Dominion Government passed legislation at the last session of Parliament providing for adjustment of Dominion Seed Grain and Relief claims. During the year we had considerable correspondence with the Department of the Interior with a view to arranging for putting this legislation into effect. This matter was finally taken up at Ottawa by Honourable George Hoadley at the time of the Premiers' conference in November last, with the result that the Dominion Government put through an Order-in-Council providing for the appointment of a committee, composed of Dominion and Provincial officials, to report on all cases where Dominion liens were in question and then to recommend to the Dominion Government the adjustment or settlement that should be made. It was arranged that the Debt Adjustment office would investigate all cases submitted, and that the Director would report to the board with his recommendation in each case, the committee to meet as required to deal with these reports. Meetings were held with officials of the Mortgage Loan Association of the Province and details arranged for handling claims where mortgage companies were interested. Cases for adjustment are now coming in in large numbers from the Department of the Interior, the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs, municipal districts, loan companies and individuals. This will add very much to the work of our office during the coming year.

The Department of Municipal Affairs turned over to the Debt Adjustment office settlement of tax arrears on leased lands. This work has been carried on during the year, and settlements arranged in many cases that cleared up arrears of taxes and put the properties concerned into the tax-paying class.

The work of the Debt Adjustment office is becoming more widely known as time goes on, and creditors, as well as debtors, are calling on us for assistance to a greater extent than formerly. Much time is spent in personal interviews and adjustments for farmers who do not come under the Debt Adjustment Act, but only call on us for assistance in arranging settlements with their creditors. We feel that this is a very important and valuable work, as in this way the affairs of many farmers are amicably arranged and law suits prevented that would cause costs to all parties.



In carrying on this work, we are holding many farmers on the land who would otherwise be put out of business, and there is no doubt that in most cases these farmers are much more valuable to the Province than new settlers who might be brought in.

The extra work under the Tax Consolidation Act and in adjustment of Dominion claims has made it necessary to add to our staff and office equipment. We were fortunate in being able to secure new quarters in the Land Titles Building at Calgary, where we have ample space to take care of extra staff and new work.

Report of the Superintendent of Fairs

(S. G. CARLYLE)

The good crops prevalent in the Province for the past two years have no doubt to a large extent been responsible for increased interest being taken at the fall fairs. The higher price of stock, especially of horses and cattle, is also having its effect, and officers of the various agricultural societies throughout the Province are in most cases optimistic as to the future.

In comparing the secretaries' reports of 1926 and 1927 we find that twenty-eight of them report the fairs in better condition, eighteen report about the same, and eleven report not so good. The reports from our judges show that increased interest is taken and better exhibits are generally shown, and in one or two cases the judges report that the fairs are the best they have ever attended.

Judges were again supplied by the Department, and very few complaints were received. A slight change was made in our plan this year, and several of the judges were brought from the southern part of the Province up to the north to judge, and some of our northern judges were taken down to the south country. While this entailed a little more expense, it was found that the experiment proved beneficial both to the judges and the fairs.

At the Fairs Convention seventy-three societies were allotted dates. Eight of these were cancelled by the societies at their own request, leaving sixty-five fairs which were held. This was the same number as in 1926. The average membership of fifty-eight societies in 1925 was 139, and in 1926 it was 139.51. The total amount paid out in prizes at the B, C, D and E Fairs was \$74,433.10 in 1925, and \$80,335.26 in 1926.

The annual Fairs Convention was held in the city of Calgary, February 2 and 3, and was one of the best conventions we have had. Addresses were given by the Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Prof. Wyatt and others.

It was decided that some of the poorer fairs should be visited again this year by one of the members of the Board, who would give advice, if necessary, on the running of a fair and also make a report. Hugh MacIntosh, Vice-president, was asked to visit the fairs in the southern part of the Province, V. Forster the fairs in the central section, and H. H. Huxley the fairs in the northern part of the Province. These gentlemen each visited several fairs and reports were made to the executive committee.

Only one society took advantage of the offer to hold a short course instead of a fair. This was at High River, where a very successful short course was held. Lectures were given by Prof. Sackville of the University of Alberta, Messrs. Alex. Galbraith and S. G. Carlyle.

At some of the fairs held last year splendid exhibits were made by boys and girls in their showing of calves and pigs. Special reference may be made to the Lethbridge fair, where one of the best beef calf clubs in the west has been formed, and where the boys and girls brought out twenty-two beef calves that would have done credit to any show on the continent. A dairy calf club has also been formed in this district, and the directors of the association are anxious that this work should be extended to include pig clubs and colt clubs. It is felt that some of the classes for pure bred animals, especially of the breeds that are not raised in the district, could be eliminated and the money for these prizes could be expended to better advantage by extending the children's classes. Other fair boards in the Province are thinking along the same lines, so there is likely to be a considerable change in the classes and in the stock brought up for competition in the next few years. However, this plan should be gone into thoroughly and all the details carefully worked out to avoid any reaction.

Poultry-raising is receiving a great deal of attention in some parts of the Province, and successful poultry shows were held during the fall and winter months at Lloydminster, Vermilion, Vegreville, Sedgewick, Lake Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton, Red Deer and Lethbridge.

Horticultural shows are also expanding. More interest is being taken in this work, and better exhibits are being put up. This is a line of work that is worthy of the consideration of every agricultural society, the encouragement of home beautifying and the growing of flowers, not only in cities, towns and villages, but around farm homes as well. We should like to see a successful horticultural show initiated wherever an agricultural fair is held.

Report of the Provincial Veterinarian

(DR. P. R. TALBOT)

The following list comprises the work handled by the Provincial Veterinarian's Branch during the year 1927:

1. Supervision of the health and care of livestock kept at the different Provincial institutions of Alberta.
2. Prevention and eradication of diseases, not coming under The Animal Contagious Diseases Act of the Dominion Government.
3. Education work in connection with the above.
4. General supervision of the health of livestock throughout the Province.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Courses in Veterinary Science at the Claresholm, Olds, Raymond and Vermilion Schools of Agriculture were ably handled by Drs. Buchanan, Sweetapple and Haworth. The causes and treatment of the more common diseases occurring in farm animals were given special attention, while particular emphasis was placed upon prevention of diseases and sanitation.

This branch kept the students well informed as to any experimental work being conducted throughout the Province in regard to diseases of livestock. We also lectured to the first year and senior students at the College of Agriculture, University of Alberta. These lectures covered more advanced work than that given at the Agricultural Schools, and in these we also paid particular attention to diseases peculiar to livestock in Alberta.

As in former years, the courtesy of the Animal Husbandry Department and the University staff has made it possible for the Provincial Veterinarian's Branch to carry on most of the experimental work which it has undertaken.

DISEASES OF LIVE STOCK.

Tuberculosis.

Those interested in the cattle industry have been pressing the Government for some time to try and secure a prevention for bovine tuberculosis. Accordingly a committee, selected by the Minister of Agriculture some time ago, was formed with the chief aim in view to look for a protective vaccine against this disease. One of the immunizing agents that received considerable attention for some time in Great Britain was the Raw vaccine.

Experiments are being conducted at various stations in Alberta with this agent at the present time, and some claim to be getting gratifying results from its use. The Calmette vaccine, the culture of which was obtained from Pasteur Institute, Paris, France, is, however, commanding the attention of the world's best scientific

men. Extensive experiments were started in Alberta a few years ago, with the result that we shall soon have a complete herd of Calmette vaccinated animals. In addition to the work already mentioned, there is under way an experiment consisting of 100 animals some of which are vaccinated with the Calmette vaccine, and others used as controls. This comes under the supervision of the Canadian Research Council of Canada, the chairman of which is Dr. H. M. Tory, University of Alberta, Edmonton. This extensive test we hope to have concluded this coming spring. We anticipate much valuable information will be obtained by the means of these animals, and we hope to prove, to some extent at least, that the above mentioned disease can be controlled by vaccination.

Sheep Troubles.

We have an excellent Poisonous Weed Bulletin, which has been distributed widely throughout the Province and has proved very satisfactory in the identification of poisonous plants. We believe by extending this work and locating poisonous weed areas in Alberta much loss can be prevented. The following diseases have been reported to this Department during the past year: Grass Staggers, Gastro-enteritis, Stomach Worm and Alkali Poisoning. In each report we forwarded information which we believe has been of value to the sheep owners.

Abortion in Cattle.

This trouble is considered by many to be the most serious disease affecting cattle. It is seen more frequently in dairy herds and on account of the difficulty in stamping it out, and the consequent loss in lessened milk production, it affects the farmers from a financial standpoint. It is thought that sanitary and hygienic measures play an important part in controlling abortion. But we must consider ways and means of controlling it along more scientific lines. In the past few years we have carried out some fairly extensive experiments with the vaccination against contagious abortion. There seems to be a considerable difference of opinion as to the results obtained by the use of abortion vaccine, as an immunizing agent.

For the past three years we have been injecting calves a few days after birth with the Bacillus Abortus Vaccine, and the histories of these animals have been charted carefully up to the present time. So far none of these animals have aborted, although they have been exposed to a virulent type of the disease. How long this immunity will last we are not prepared to say, but it is our intention to carry the experiment along for some time to come. If the final result is as satisfactory as the ones we have received up to date, it will be most gratifying. This prevention should be used with very great caution, otherwise unsatisfactory circumstances may appear, and it is our opinion that any living organism should be used under the careful direction of a good qualified veterinarian.

Work on sterility has also been extended somewhat, and Professor Sackville has made it possible for me to work upon several excellent cases in the University herd. Much of this work brought very gratifying results, and it is my opinion that it should be greatly extended if at all possible.

We also tried experiments in the way of Gland Transplantation and the administration of gland extract. It is possible that this work would also be better carried out on a larger scale than it has been in the past, but I am not yet in a position to state what the results will be.

Influenza in Horses.

This disease has been particularly prevalent in some parts of the Province during the past year. It frequently occurred as an enzootic in northern Alberta, and our records show that a large number of cases were reported. Unfortunately the services of qualified veterinary surgeons are not attainable in many of these localities. This resulted no doubt in the loss of quite a number of horses and made it difficult for the settlers to obtain the information along the lines of intelligent and scientific treatment.

Although it is one of the oldest diseases affecting the horse, the complications that arise are apt to be misleading and result in the wrong diagnosis. It should also be borne in mind that climatic conditions have an effect upon this trouble, and wet seasons aggravate it to a marked degree. The fall of 1926 was extremely wet, and resulted in sloughs being overflowed and stagnant water was in abundance. Our experience has shown us that animals drinking water from such places are apt to contract diseases of a malarial type. We have assisted in combating this trouble by recommending the vaccination of horses with Influenza Antitoxin Serum as a preventive, as well as a curative agent. The medical men in the outlying settlements and also the local druggists have helped considerably in handling these outbreaks. It is our opinion, however, that much of the loss could have been prevented by proper care, food and isolation as soon as the animal was affected.

Foot Rot in Horses.

During the past summer we had some of the worst outbreaks of this disease in the history of the Province. Numerous cases were reported along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. But the most difficult and stubborn to control came from the territory along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. It is interesting to note that this section of the country suffered the most, and that it went through the same experience many years ago. Reports of cases now on our files show that the symptoms have changed but little since the early days. It is quite possible that this disease will die out and not be seen during 1928.

Through the assistance of the management of the ranch of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Princeton P.O., and the Bar U Ranch, Pekisko, we had an opportunity of trying out several experiments in the treatment of this trouble, and should the opportunity arise this coming season to carry this work out more extensively, we shall be able to give some useful information if it is required later on.

Swine Diseases.

The increasing importance of the swine industry is becoming more marked each year. The number of swine breeders has grown by leaps and bounds for some time past. With it, diseases have

naturally also appeared. Reports of a great variety of diseases affecting swine have reached this office, but during the past year a large majority of them indicate that hog 'flu or swine pneumonia is prevalent in many localities. We have in some of our Government institutions experiments now under way, trying to control this by vaccination or immunization. Unfortunately the results will not be known for some little time. We believe the disease can be controlled very largely by the isolation of the affected animals, a disinfection of the premises and the changing of the pastures and feeding lots.

We have also under way an experiment whereby we may secure some idea of the extent of parasites in swine. In one recently completed, we had under observation six hogs to which were administered a parasiticide supplied us by a Canadian drug company. Three of the animals under the experiment were found badly infested with worms. We have also an equal number of controls which are being fed in the same manner and under the same conditions as the above mentioned hogs. These are for the purpose of comparison and will be weighed and observed carefully to see if there will be any increase in weight over those to which the medicine has been given. It is our intention to enlarge this experiment, and we trust that valuable information will be obtained from these tests.

STALLION ENROLMENT.

Owing to the horse industry being at such a low ebb, little attention has been paid to the breeding of good stallions for the past few years. It would appear that the heavy horse is again beginning to command attention, and we believe that an increased enrolment may be expected for 1928. The fact that the Stallion Enrolment Act now calls for one class only is believed by many to be an improvement over any previous legislation. It has the advantage of being easily interpreted and does away with much confusion that existed when several classes were maintained. From practically every part of Alberta we are informed that the undesirable stallion is gradually becoming eliminated. If we can maintain a careful inspection and selection of our stallions, an improvement in the horses of Alberta would soon be noticeable.

As in the past years, few draft stallions were imported into the Province. Local breeders are apparently able to supply the demand without having to go outside for new blood. It would appear that before long some of our prominent horsemen will again be seeking stallions from other countries. When this occurs, new interest will no doubt be stimulated. The inspectors of heavy draft stallions conducted their work in a most conscientious and efficient manner, and only in a few cases was their judgment disputed.

The thoroughbred stallions enrolled with this Department are an especially strong class. The association for this breed of horse, under the direction of E. D. Adams, of Calgary, has been untiring in its efforts to maintain quality and size in the stallions enrolled in Alberta. The large number of young animals of this breed appearing in the summer shows would indicate the growing popu-

larity of the breed. The following is the number of stallions enrolled during 1927, according to breed, as compared to the number enrolled in 1926:

	1926	1927
Percheron	262	233
Clydesdale	207	182
Belgian	83	78
Shire	17	14
Standardbred	5	3
Suffolk	2	5
Thoroughbred	13	16
American Saddle .....	....	1
Jack	3	3
Hackney .....	....	1
	592	536

Number of Inspections made in 1927..... 178

Report of the Provincial Farms

(DONALD DOUGLAS, *Director*)

The crop of 1927 on the Provincial Farms was a very good one, although in a few cases the excess moisture made it very difficult to get the later crops seeded.

The season did not open up so early as some previous years, but conditions on the whole were favourable. In the early part of the season the weather was very good for ploughing and seeding. The land was in the very best of condition owing to the extra amount of moisture from the previous fall making a good seed bed, and with the needed moisture germination was good and growth was rapid. With the continued showers of rain at intervals during the season, most of our farms harvested one of the heaviest crops for a number of years.

CLARESHOLM.

In this farm conditions were very good. The field of Marquis wheat averaged 53 bushels per acre. We also had a small acreage of fall wheat for the first time in a number of years. This wheat did exceptionally well, yielding 42½ bushels per acre. In the early spring this crop looked as if it was all winter killed, but with the fine weather and the needed moisture there was a very rapid growth. The oats and barley crop also gave a very heavy yield.

OLDS.

This farm produced an exceptionally good crop of wheat, oats, and barley. The Garnet wheat, although there was a heavy crop of straw as in 1926, gave a very good yield. This we are holding to dispose of for seed purposes for the coming season. The yield of oats and barley was also very heavy, but very difficult to harvest owing to the heavy stand, and with the heavy storms the grain was badly lodged, making it expensive to harvest, also causing a considerable waste.

RAYMOND.

In this district in particular the excessive moisture delayed seeding operations, making it almost impossible to get late seeding done at all, as this land is heavy clay soil and cannot be cultivated when wet.

VERMILION.

On this farm conditions were of the best, as the land was in the best possible shape with the extra moisture from the fall of 1926. With the heavy showers during the growing season, grain made a very rapid growth, and produced one of the best crops of wheat, oats and barley in a number of years.

YOUNGSTOWN.

The conditions on this farm were never better, the crops looking the very best until we were visited by a heavy hailstorm, which destroyed the entire crop. But with extra moisture and bright weather, this crop revived and produced a yield of wheat averaging from 18 to 20 bushels per acre. The oats and barley also produced a fair yield. We had seeded last fall 15 acres of fall wheat (Kharkof No. 2), and we hope to produce this variety to supply seed for the district.

GLEICHEN.

This farm produced one of the best crops we have grown in this district for a number of years. Wheat yielded was over 55 bushels per acre and graded No. 2; oats and barley also gave a very heavy yield, oats over 75 bushels per acre and barley 60 bushels per acre.

SUGAR BEETS.

The crop of 1927 was not as heavy as that of 1926, as the extra amount of moisture retarded the growth of the beets and made them very rooty, as a result of which the beets did not reach the size they would have reached had the weather been normal. It was also very difficult to harvest the crop on account of the excessive moisture in the ground.

LIVESTOCK.

All the flocks and herds made a satisfactory increase during the year 1927, with little trouble from sickness or contagious diseases. Some of our Ayrshires and dual purpose Shorthorns have made very creditable records during the year. Our Shorthorn senior calves made a very creditable showing at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto in the month of November. These calves were fed at the Olds Farm and stood second and third in their class. These two, with another calf, also stood third in the group for three calves under 1,000 pounds each.

The following is a list of the Ayrshires and Shorthorns that are on R.O.P. test:

CLARESHOLM FARM, AYRSHIRES.

Clarabelle	12,469.2	pounds of milk in 365 days
Christmas Gift	11,634.0	" " " " 305 "
Sylvancrest Rosita (4 yrs. old)	11,353.0	" " " " 365 "

VERMILION FARM, SHORTHORNS.

Cherry Blossom	10,050.0	pounds of milk in 365 days
Dora Director	9,526.3	" " " " 305 "
Royal Queen (2 years old)	6,477.4	" " " " 365 "

Report of the Provincial Egg and Poultry Marketing Service

(D. M. MALIN, *Manager.*)

The volume of business transacted during the year 1927 compared with that of the previous year was as follows:

	Eggs (doz.)	Poultry (lbs.)	Turkeys (lbs.)
1927	686,335	496,612	251,640
1926	522,658	583,071	402,938

During the egg season assembly stations were operated at Stettler, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Hanna, in addition to our branches at Calgary and Lethbridge, in order to reduce to a minimum the losses in grade during transit, transportation costs, and time in getting settlements back to producers. This, no doubt, accounts in part for our increase in egg volume, which is the largest since the service commenced operations in 1917.

The reduced volume in small poultry and turkeys is accounted for by the late and unfavourable hatching season. This applies particularly to turkeys, as we believe the volume handled represents an even larger proportion of the total crop than did the 1926 volume.

COMMUNITY TURKEY SHIPMENTS.

This service has been continued and extended to cover twenty points throughout the Province, and its popularity may be judged by the fact that nearly 75 per cent. of our turkeys were assembled in this way. By receiving and packing at country points, where sufficient volume is available, all losses from re-handling, shrinkage in transit, and local freight charges are avoided, and in addition, there is the advantage of having each producer present when his birds are graded.

The success of these shipments depends in no small degree upon the extent to which the producers concerned co-operate with us. There has been striking evidence of whole-hearted co-operation in many districts, and particularly in the southern sections of the Province, where weather conditions were extremely unfavourable during the course of the assemblies.

LOCAL POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS.

In order to assist the membership in marketing their product intelligently, the service undertook to receive, finish, pack and sell the fall poultry from the Vegreville Hatcheries and from the Lethbridge Northern Accredited Flocks Association on a cost basis. These associations are each producing one standard breed under proper supervision, and will, if present indications are fulfilled, go a long way in solving the problem of uniformity in production. As far as we know these shipments represent the first attempt in

Western Canada to produce one standard breed of more or less uniform quality on a volume basis. The possibilities from a marketing point of view are obvious. It is expected that several cars will be available for the market next year.

MARKETS.

There has been practically no export market for eggs this year. Prices in Canada have been relatively high, and Great Britain, which is our principal export market, has been supplied principally from Denmark and Ireland at a lower figure. Prices in Alberta were well maintained through the peak of production, and were, in fact, several cents higher than world conditions seemed to warrant.

There can be no doubt that the service was a large factor in maintaining the price level by removing the surplus during the production period.

The service has also greatly assisted the small poultry and turkey industry of the Province. Eleven cars of live poultry were shipped to western markets, and three cars of dressed birds were shipped to eastern Canada, the balance of the small poultry being sold for Alberta consumption. Prices were consistently higher than those quoted in the provinces to the east.

Owing to a heavy turkey crop in the United States, it was impossible for us to find a profitable American market for any of our turkeys this year. This situation, coupled with the fact that the trade had taken heavy losses on last year's carry over, created a highly nervous market, which collapsed several days before Christmas. We were fortunate in having sold all our receipts up to that time before the markets broke. This condition emphasizes the advisability of producers shipping their birds early in December.

EGG AND POULTRY POOL.

The Pool volume handled was 354,422 dozen eggs, 189,763 pounds of small poultry and 101,948 pounds of turkeys, excluding the community turkey assemblies. This represents an increase of 131,000 dozen eggs, a decrease of 19,000 pounds of small poultry and 12,000 pounds of turkeys.

As the result of ten years' operation, it has been found advisable to make some changes in methods of handling the product, with the view of reducing costs of assembly. These matters are now receiving the attention of the board and of the service, and any changes decided upon will be announced in the near future.

Report of the Publicity Commissioner

(D. A. McCANNEL)

Following the resignation of Colin G. Groff after a period of five years in this office, to join the staff of the Colonization Department of the Canadian National Railways, the present publicity commissioner was appointed and took over the duties of the office on May 15, 1927. To a great extent the work outlined for the year by Mr. Groff has been carried on, and in addition a number of new measures have been initiated.

The field for general publicity work is constantly expanding, and there is a steadily increasing demand for information on the resources of the Province from investors and financial houses and from prospective settlers in all parts of the world. Information along these lines has been given wide circulation through articles published in many Canadian, American and British papers and periodicals, and as a result of these the number of inquiries has been further increased. Assistance was given during the year in the presentation of informative material to the party of delegates to the World's Poultry Congress, the International Association of Soil Scientists, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the delegates to the International Mining and Metallurgical Congress, the party of British newspaper editors and many other distinguished visitors to the Province. Articles and photographs were supplied to a number of writers and lecturers.

Good use has been made by the press during the year of the News Bulletin issued weekly containing items of news dealing with activities within the Province and a considerable increase in the circulation of this publication can be reported. Keen interest was also shown in the fortnightly crop reports, eleven of which were issued during the growing season.

Extensive work was done during the year by the statistical section of this branch, working in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in compiling information dealing with the growth of the Province up to the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation which was celebrated in 1927. Plans have definitely been made for the publication of a statistical year book which will include information on agricultural development and various other phases of activity in the Province. For the first time since the inception of this work, the results of the annual agricultural survey made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are published this year on the basis of the seventeen census divisions in the Province instead of eight crop-reporting districts as in former years. It is felt that this move will make it possible to furnish more accurate information as to any given area, and it is hoped eventually to reduce the crop-reporting area to the basis of a municipal unit.

During the year a total of 6,550 threshers' licenses was sent out from this office, an increase of 1,000 over the previous year. From

the returns sent in at the end of the threshing season, the yield of the various grain crops in the Province has been computed as indicated in the tables appended to this report.

Exhibits of the agricultural products and natural resources of the Province have attracted a great deal of attention during the year. In addition to appearing at the World's Poultry Congress at Ottawa and the Toronto Royal Winter Fair, Alberta exhibits were shown during the months of August and September at nine fairs in the central western United States. As a result of a personal visit to each of the American fairs at which the exhibits appeared, I am convinced that the benefits in increased immigration of a very desirable type of settler to Alberta and the favourable attention attracted to the Province fully warrant the expenditure of time and money made in this form of work. The interest aroused in Alberta by this means is being followed up through active co-operation with Canadian Government agents in various centres in the United States and by a campaign of advertising in American papers.

Special mention should be made of the great number of inquiries received during 1927 for homesteads and farm lands in the Province. A great majority of these refer particularly to the Peace River country, and indicate the tremendous attraction this northern empire has for prospective settlers. Included in the inquiries have been hundreds of letters from the eastern provinces of the Dominion and from all sections of the United States, as well as a great many from the British Isles and from a number of European countries. This office has actively co-operated with Hon. Herbert Greenfield, Agent-General for Alberta in London, in his efforts to encourage emigration from Great Britain to this Province.

A large number of copies of the Alberta booklet were distributed during the year, as well as maps of the Province, of which a reprint was issued this year, and great numbers of other publications have carried information regarding various activities in the Province.

The motion picture bureau operated under the direction of this Branch, with Mr. Foley in charge, continues to play an important part in the educational and publicity work of the Department. Extensive use has been made during the year of the films and lantern slides maintained by this Bureau, and material has been supplied for a number of lectures on various topics.

Excellent samples of sheaf grains and grasses have been collected during the past season by Mr. Frank Peterson, who has been in charge of this work for the Department for many years, and this material, supplemented by a new collection of photographs, will be of great assistance in advertising the splendid agricultural production of the Province in 1927.

Report of the Women's Home Bureau Service Branch

(JESSIE C. MACMILLAN, *Director*)

The work of the Women's Home Bureau Service Branch has followed normal lines during 1927. Two factors interrupted itineraries, the epidemic of infantile paralysis and weather conditions during the latter part of November and December.

During 1927 lectures, demonstration-lectures and short courses were given to United Farm Women of Alberta, Women's Institutes, and a few clubs belonging to other organizations. Some organizations in different districts have worked well together and formed joint committees to carry out the work. In other parts of the Province no attempt has been made to co-operate in making arrangements for the work. The subjects dealt with were:

Foods and their Function in our Daily Growth, and the Maintenance of Health and Strength.
Cooking, Care and Preparation of Foods.
Household Administration in its Various Branches.
Sewing.
Millinery.
Basketry and Raffia.
Child Welfare.
Home Nursing and Treatment in Emergency.

DEMONSTRATION AND LECTURE WORK.

The policy of the Branch is based on broad lines. The work is carried on mainly through women's organizations and is non-sectarian and non-partizan. Organizations applying for demonstrations and assistance should be actively engaged in community work.

The arrangements made for carrying on this work are as follows: The Department of Agriculture provides the lecturer or demonstrator and pays her travelling expenses and sustenance allowance. The local organizations undertake to advertise the lecture, demonstration-lecture or short course. They provide the place of meeting and some of the equipment, where equipment is required.

Home Bureau Service work was carried on throughout the year, the greater part being done during the summer months.

No. of sewing courses given	104
Number of demonstration lectures	3
Total attendance	6,666
Average attendance	20
Number of millinery courses given	40
Number of demonstration-lectures	0
Total attendance	2,396
Average attendance	16
Number of basketry and raffia courses given	50
Number of demonstration-lectures	3
Total attendance	4,113
Average attendance	24

Number of home nursing and first aid courses given	10
Number of demonstration-lectures	9
Total attendance	400
Average attendance	15
Number of foods, cooking and household administration short courses given	23
Number of demonstration-lectures	7
Total attendance	850
Average attendance	20
Total attendance at all short courses	14,429
Number of single demonstration-lectures	22
Total attendance	800
Number of lectures given	40
Total attendance at lectures	2,000
Total attendance at short courses, lectures and demonstra- tion-lectures	17,229
Number of places visited	263
Number of constituency conferences held	38
Total attendance at conferences	2,000
Number of district conferences held	2

More requests were received in 1927 for short courses in food work, cookery and household administration. Twenty-three short courses were given, twelve more than in 1926. It is hoped that there will be an increased interest shown in these subjects, as they affect the health of our people so very vitally.

Sewing and dressmaking courses are always in demand. These are subjects which must be dealt with as part of the domestic problem, and the training given is on the most practical lines. Systematic planning of time and work is invaluable in all walks of life. This is especially so in the home where friction arises when nerves and temper are overtried from the "never ceasing" nature of housekeeping and domestic work.

Millinery courses were held, usually lasting from three to five days. The demand for this work is on the decrease, as the prices of hats have become moderate. The educational value of the work is in itself an asset, which should not be lost sight of.

The demand for basketry and raffia work is on the increase. Organizations that have had basketry work for one or two years, now want to go into the making of the smaller pieces of furniture. During the year a great many ferneries were made, but workers are ambitious to go on with stools, tables, etc.

In co-operation with the Department of Health ten short courses were given in home nursing and first aid. These courses were well attended.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE CONSTITUENCY CONFERENCES.

The Women's Institute Constituency Conferences were interrupted by the epidemic of infantile paralysis and weather conditions. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the conferences were good. In several cases exhibitions of work were arranged, adding considerably to the interest and educational value of the conferences. Much interest was shown in the campaign for the buying of Empire goods and Canadian products. One outcome of this work has been to spread information, especially dealing with Alberta and Canadian manufactures. The industrial side of Canadian life has developed so quietly that many people have little knowledge of the progress that has been made.

LOAN COLLECTION.

The work of this section of the Branch's activities continue to fulfill the object for which it was established. The assistance given is of the most practical kind. The information is up-to-date, and questions of the day are well covered by the clipping bureau and from other sources.

A great deal of local talent is being developed along dramatic and artistic lines. A large selection of plays are constantly out on loan. Information on entertainments to be arranged in the home are being asked for, and there are indications that life is developing along "home-making" lines as the people have more leisure mentally and physically.

The travelling libraries continue to be in demand. They are being kept in good condition, and contain books on fiction, travel and biography. Seventy-five libraries were in circulation during the year, and 3,244 reference books and folders were sent out on loan.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE EXHIBIT AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Alberta Women's Institute sent an exhibit to the Canadian National Exhibition. They took for their subject the work done by the Standing Committees on Education and Better Schools. Mrs. W. C. Short, of Woodbend, Convener of the Provincial Committee, went to Toronto in charge of the work. A great deal of help and encouragement has been given by the Women's Institutes in connection with Education and Better Schools, and this fact was demonstrated in the material sent to Toronto.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S IMMIGRATION.

The importance of the work of this committee becomes more apparent each year. The local committees are carrying on splendid work and the only thing we must watch closely is that co-operation is maintained. Our women are so busy that we cannot afford to have overlapping in any section. The Land Settlement Board office at Calgary sent us lists of names of heads of families coming to settle in Alberta during 1927, as did also the Provincial Labour Commissioner. Unfortunately, the Land Settlement Board office at Edmonton sent us no returns, and so we were unable to notify the local committees of some arrivals.

A meeting of the Provincial Committee is to be called early in 1928, and we hope to be able to make arrangements for a full return of the names and addresses of newcomers and so have the fullest possible co-operation with the Dominion, the Province and the districts in which the new settlers are to make their homes.

Every effort has been made to keep in touch with departments, organizations and societies whose work coincides with ours. Information has been given and received on many subjects, thus maintaining lines of communication and intercourse which are valuable to all.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the efficient services rendered by those associated with me in the work of this branch.

Reports of the District Agriculturists

REPORT OF M. L. FRENG, DISTRICT AGRICULTURIST, LETHBRIDGE.

During 1927, as in previous years, this Branch dealt with general farm problems throughout the south-western part of the Province, and during the year we have had numerous calls and inquiries from a wide area in connection with various farm problems. Throughout the dry areas we have directed our efforts along agricultural methods to meet the individual conditions; also the growing of fodder crops best suited to these conditions. There has been a noticeable increase in farmers who are now growing more fodder crops, especially sweet clover. A great many are very well satisfied with this crop for pasture and hay purposes and quite a number of farmers are carrying small bands of sheep, in a few cases up to 1,000 head, in addition to their regular wheat farming.

There is perhaps less acreage in corn than we had a few years ago, but more farmers are growing corn in a small way. In spite of the adverse season the Lethbridge district matured considerable corn this fall and sent about twenty entries to the Provincial Corn Show.

Brome grass and Western Rye and Fall Rye are also among our surest fodder crops for the dry district. This was an exceptionally good season to start grasses, due to the very heavy moisture carried over from the fall of 1926, and then the seven inches of rain during May made growing conditions ideal.

The prairie grass was the best in many years and livestock was in splendid condition, but due to the heavy cold May rains there was a considerable loss in sheep, especially in the lamb crop.

Spring work and seeding were somewhat delayed due to the wet weather, but a splendid stand was obtained and rapid growth followed, resulting in one of the heaviest wheat crops we have known, but unfortunately heavy September rains lodged considerable grain which delayed maturity, harvest and threshing, and resulted in low grades. Then again in November about 28 inches of snow fell, and the majority of this snow was on the ground at the end of the year, leaving about 35 per cent. of the crop unthreshed. This is the first time in history that southern Alberta grain has stood in stook throughout the winter. The foothill district, due to delay in maturity and unfinished harvest and threshing, suffered the worst.

Cattle shipments from the Lethbridge district were considerably heavier than in previous years. Sheep shipments were nearly double those of last year, while hogs were a little below last year's mark owing to the bulk of them not being ready for market.

Due to the large number of new settlers in the Lethbridge Irrigation project and numerous requests for assistance, we arranged to

assist them with their irrigation problems by placing two experienced men in their districts. The project was divided into two parts, Mr. Giffen supervising the eastern section and Mr. Eisenhower the western half, and I might say that these two men rendered very valuable assistance to the settlers. Messrs. Leffler and Richert were also employed for a short time during the rush in surveying ditches. Approximately 400 farms were supplied with irrigation laterals. Several fills and reservoir sites were also surveyed throughout the district.

We encouraged the growing of pure seeds, approved and adopted varieties. Several lots of certified potatoes, and about 175 lots of home-grown seed corn were distributed throughout the district.

We have co-operated with the Dominion Poultry Branch and arranged to have poultry flocks culled wherever so desired. A poultry association was organized in the Lethbridge Northern last year with 19 members. Mr. Giffen, of this Branch, is the secretary of this association, and has given considerable time to this work. Mr. Clyde, of the Dominion Poultry Branch, is field supervisor. The membership will be greatly increased this year.

While most of the farmers in the Irrigation projects are still dependent on wheat as their main cash crop, the Lethbridge Northern has made a very creditable start towards mixed farming, and there has been a substantial increase in acreage of alfalfa and sweet clover, permanent pastures, while dairy cows, sheep, hogs and chickens have increased accordingly. The project is beginning to have a more home-like appearance. We have assisted in improving the home grounds by the planting of wind-breaks, shrubs, good gardens, berries and fruit trees, which are now common throughout the district.

The Lethbridge District Boys and Girls' Baby Beef Calf Club held its fourth annual calf-feeding competition on July 1. There were sixteen entries exhibited. The competition was judged by Mr. Johnston, of the University of Alberta, and the first prize in calves was awarded to Wm. J. Nicols, of Kipp. The quality and finish of all calves exhibited were exceptionally good, considering the short feeding period and the fact that nurse cows were not allowed. The calves were auctioned off to the highest bidder, and the champion calf brought 25 cents per lb. A very good price was received for all the calves, the lowest being 10½ cents per pound. Total proceeds of the sale distributed amongst the competitors was \$1,850.50, in addition to the prize money, amounting to \$500. The interest displayed by the public in this competition was very encouraging, and we feel grateful for the invaluable support given by the local firms and buyers, without which the club could not function successfully.

The Lethbridge District Boys and Girls' Dairy Calf Club was organized this spring with 8 members in the Ayrshire class and 8 members in the Holstein class. About \$200 was distributed in cash prizes, first prize in the Ayrshires going to Mabel Rorabeck, of Lethbridge, who also received a special challenge trophy donated by the P. Burns Company. The first prize in the Holstein class went to Alice Rozier, of Lethbridge, who received a special prize, a

pure-bred Holstein bull calf donated by Dr. Hayes, Holstein breeder, of Calgary. The calves were all exceptionally well cared for, and the members deserve a great deal of credit for the interest they have shown. Each member will be allowed another calf for the 1928 competition, and the rules are that members must show their animals as calves, yearlings, two-year-olds, and three-year-olds, and then enter into the milking record contest. This will give each member experience in developing good stock as well as supplying experience in keeping records of the herds.

There were well over 6,000 acres seeded to sugar beets this spring, but the adverse weather conditions, followed by over 7 inches of rain during May, drowned out many fields and greatly reduced the acreage in beets. There was, however, a good stand in the remaining fields, but the season was somewhat cool and beets did not weigh as expected. However, the sugar content was higher than usual, and the tonnage was above that of previous years. But the unfortunate part was the wet fall weather which delayed the digging, and then followed the November heavy snow, and approximately 25 per cent. of the crop was still in the fields, resulting in quite a loss to the grower and to the Sugar Company. Mr. Frank Taylor and myself judged the Sugar Beet Field Crop Competition. There were five competitions, and the awards were as follows:

LETHBRIDGE BOARD OF TRADE

Fields Judged, 16

	Points.
1st—Henry Klasson, Coaldale	84
2nd—C.P.R. Central Farm, Coaldale	78 ½
3rd—Geo. Green & Roberts, Coaldale	76 ½
4th—Smith Farms, Lethbridge	76
5th—Emil Hann, Monarch	75 ½

TABER BOARD OF TRADE

Fields Judged, 29

1st—E. S. Valgardson, Taber	82
2nd—Harold Harris, Taber	81 ½
3rd—R. H. Bullock, Barnwell	80 ½
4th—John W. Anderson, Barnwell	80
5th—J. O. Haws, Taber	79 ¾

SUGAR BEET GROWERS CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY, RAYMOND

Fields Judged, 28

1st—Ed. Gourley, Raymond	84
2nd—W. W. Wilde, Welling	82
3rd—J. W. Evans, Raymond	81 ½
4th—L. Chipman, Welling	81 ¼
5th—Wm. Schmidt, Raymond	81

MAGRATH U.F.A.

Fields Judged, 12

1st—Zelma Miller, Magrath	82 ¾
2nd—Russell Blumel, Magrath	80 ¾
3rd—O. C. Henderson, Magrath	78 ½
4th—John Rasmussen, Magrath	74
5th—C. Harris, Magrath	72 ½

GLENWOODVILLE BOARD OF TRADE

Fields Judged, 9

1st—J. F. Gibb, Hillsprings	72 ½
2nd—Abner Bohne, Glenwoodville	70
3rd—Frank Leavitt, Glenwoodville	66
4th—J. C. Nelson, Glenwoodville	64
5th—B. Quinton, Glenwoodville	61

The Lethbridge district honey crop was just about double that of the previous year. There are now about 100 beekeepers and a total of 3,000 colonies in this district. With a large acreage of sweet clover and alfalfa throughout the irrigated districts, the commercial honey business is firmly established.

We co-operated with the Dominion Experimental Station staff in putting on an irrigation short course at Lethbridge and Raymond. While the weather conditions and roads were unfavourable, still we had a fairly good attendance throughout the course and a great deal of interest was shown.

We have held a number of meetings throughout the irrigation districts during the year with very good attendance.

I have attended several fairs and judged at some of them, and also judged the corn at the Medicine Hat Corn Show.

Our correspondence has greatly increased, and the number of people calling at this office for information has also very much increased over previous years.

I may say we have had a very busy season and a very successful one, and we have received the best co-operation from the various organizations in this district.

REPORT OF E. L. GRAY, DISTRICT AGRICULTURIST, HANNA.

The close of the year 1927 finds a much more prosperous and optimistic tone in agriculture throughout the Hanna area than has been experienced for some years. It is true that the season has been a trying one in many respects; spring opened late and was characterized by much wet weather, which seriously hampered seeding operations; during the summer hail losses were unusually heavy, crops not wholly destroyed being so delayed as to be seriously damaged by frost later; autumn weather was also very unsatisfactory for threshing, and some 15 per cent. of the grain is unthreshed at the end of the year. Of the crops threshed, however, the yields were extremely good; averages of forty bushels per acre were common on many farms.

Difficulty was experienced in getting sufficient labour to harvest these crops; as a result the "Combine," or harvester-thresher, has increased in popularity, and will be used more extensively in future years. Fall rains have given us an abundance of moisture to start next season's crop. Feed is plentiful and livestock is in excellent condition.

We are receiving a fair supply of new settlers, mostly of central European stock. The majority of them lack capital, but they seem to be able to adapt themselves quickly to our conditions, and become good settlers. Our district appeals to them because of the large acreage of land available at low cost near shipping points. Sales of both improved and unimproved farms are steadily increasing.

The appointment of a District Agriculturist for this part of the province was not made until after the middle of the year, the office

in Hanna being opened in September. A brief survey of the district was then undertaken to ascertain what the chief needs of the outlying sections were. Following this, two lines of endeavour were immediately given attention, viz., the increasing of the number of sheep held in the areas of sparse settlement and the improvement of the seed used in the grain sections.

The services of the office were placed at the disposal of farmers wishing to secure breeding stock of sheep; during October and November approximately 700 head of rams and ewes were transferred under the supervision of the office. Through the co-operation of a local service club a seed fair was held in Hanna during December. A creditable showing was made, and the winning farmers were induced to show at the Provincial Seed Fair. As a result, wheat and rye from the district stood high in provincial classes for the first time in its history, and a great impetus has been given locally to the better seed movement.

The preliminary work in the organizing of a Horse Club in the Oyen district has been done.

At the request of various farmers as many poultry flocks were culled as was possible before the setting in of extremely cold weather.

REPORT OF A. R. JUDSON, DISTRICT AGRICULTURIST, GRANDE PRAIRIE.

SEASON.

As in other sections of the Province, spring opened up much later than usual. When the break did come the weather remained favourable and a very satisfactory acreage was seeded. This was made possible in the main by the considerable acreage of prepared land, consisting of a large amount of new breaking, a fair percentage of summerfallow and in some sections a good deal of fall plowing. However, there was a considerable amount of "stubbling in" done.

The late spring assisted somewhat from a moisture standpoint; less soil moisture was carried over than was the case a year ago, but there was less time for dissipation of moisture. During the dry seasons, August was the heaviest month of rainfall. Taking a period of ten years, July is the heaviest month. However, this year the rains commenced earlier, bringing the month of June to the top, and at no time, speaking generally, did the crops suffer for rain. On the other hand, the weather continued dull and broken, and there was some apprehension as to whether the crops would mature in time. Fortunately the rains ceased and warm weather ensued. Considerable crop was damaged to the extent of several bushels per acre by this extreme weather, but much good was done on the whole, as large acreages were brought in that would otherwise not have matured in time.

Crop yields were uniformly good over the whole of the Peace River; much the largest crop in the history of the country was reaped. Unusually high individual yields were reported from

almost every section of the district. Many sections reported large acreages of wheat running over 60 bushels per acre. A number of farmers averaged better than 100 bushels to the acre on their whole oats crop.

Quite broken weather was experienced in the threshing season resulting in considerable tough grain, but the threshing was completed before winter set in. On account of the late season more frost damage than usual was experienced. The prevailing grade is 3 Northern with a considerable percentage in the lower grades. There is, however, much high quality grain in the district.

Mr. Herman Trelle, last year's winner of the wheat and oats championships at Chicago, again came to the front demonstrating the possibilities of the Peace River when industry and capacity are coupled with its resources. Mr. Trelle this season won the world's oats championship; first for hard red spring wheat; reserve championship for wheat and reserve championship for peas.

Mr. Robert Cochrane, who on two previous occasions won third place for timothy seed, this year stood second. Mr. Cochrane is Alberta's largest grower of timothy seed.

The season closed with a greater acreage of new breaking ready for crop than in any previous year. There is a reasonably good acreage of summerfallow, but less fall plowing on account of the late season.

GRASSHOPPER CONTROL.

Very little grasshopper control work has been necessary during the past season. The consistent control work of previous years along with the natural parasites and disease had reduced the numbers for the egg-laying season. Fewer 'hoppers were hatched in most localities, and where they were hatched in greater numbers the wet season made poisoning unnecessary. Preparations were made for the distribution of bait in the Last Lake district, and the municipalities of Peace River and Fairview had commenced operations, but the steady rains that started in June took care of the situation.

In the Pouce Coupe area the Dominion Government had an entomologist this season to take charge of the work. This district was very short on material the previous season and prepared well for this season as a consequence, but weather conditions made little poisoning necessary.

Outside of the Fort Vermilion district, practically no poisoning should be necessary in 1928 and for a number of years to come. The Fort Vermilion district, unlike the rest of the Peace River, experienced a dry season this year. Its grasshopper trouble started later in this area, and will continue for at least one more year. Poison bait was distributed from one point there this season. Arrangements are being made for a second centre for 1928.

OTHER PESTS.

Wireworms.—While there was considerable wireworm damage throughout the district, the total loss was not as high as in 1926. As experienced heretofore, the bulk of the damage was on summer-

fallowed land that had been under cultivation for a number of years.

In his last annual report, the writer stated that there was some loss on lands that had just been brought under cultivation again after having been in timothy or western rye grass for several years. During the past year considerable damage was noted from this source in a number of wheat fields where timothy had preceded the wheat crop. Some of the worst of these fields had been in timothy for a period of five years. Two or three cases were encountered where wheat on new breaking, the first crop on virgin land, was damaged by wireworms. This was heavy land, in one case approaching gumbo.

Tent Caterpillars.—Tent caterpillars again commenced their work over practically the whole of the Peace River. However, natural parasites and the rainy season held them in check, and the damage was not nearly so severe as that of the previous season.

WEED CONFERENCES.

Weed control work is a very important matter throughout Canada, and the Peace River is no exception. New as it is, it has all of our worst weeds, but fortunately, the worst are not widely scattered and there is yet an opportunity to benefit by the experience of the older sections of the country. Prevention is much preferable to control or eradication.

With this in mind, steps were taken to secure a more uniform policy of weed control for the whole area. The Department had been carrying on some work, in this area, through its two field supervisors. Some municipalities were doing weed work and some were not. The system of some brought results, while lack of proper organization in others had discouraged action. Weed conferences were arranged with all municipalities, and the weed policy was thoroughly discussed with each council by the Field Crops Commissioner and the District Agriculturist.

The outcome was the appointment of weed inspectors by all the municipalities within the area and the staging of a vigorous weed campaign with the best co-operation from all concerned.

The above-mentioned conferences, which dealt with weed policy only, were followed, later in the season, by two-day courses at Whitelaw, Spirit River and Grande Prairie, dealing with good farming methods in general, but stressing weed identification, control and eradication. Some of these were not attended as well as might have been expected, but it is desirable that they should be continued with some alterations. For the coming season they should be of shorter duration and should be held at more points.

SEED SURVEY.

With the co-operation of local weed inspectors and others, some 250 seed samples of wheat and oats were taken during the seeding season in the Grande Prairie and Spirit River districts. Arrangements were made with the Dominion Seed Branch to gather samples in the Falher and High Prairie districts, where they assembled 100

samples. The Dominion Seed Branch undertook to examine and test these samples and furnish us, as well as the individuals concerned, with reports, which they did.

These tests have furnished some valuable information concerning the quality and purity of the seed being used. In addition a number of those who have received the individual reports on their own samples were quite shocked to find that they were sowing so many weed seeds per pound of grain. It should lead to cleaner and better seed being used.

SWINE CLUBS.

Two swine clubs were in operation as in the previous year, one at Spirit River and the other in the Grande Prairie district. The latter club now has Sexsmith as its centre, and does not cover as great an area as formerly. Other swine clubs were desired, and could have been organized, but their organization would have meant the monopolizing of the time of the District Agriculturist by this class of work. As there is a considerable movement of settlers into the country, this was considered inadvisable, and as a consequence individual work was stressed more and less time was devoted to swine club work.

The local club fair was held at Sexsmith in September in connection with the school fair at that point. The Swine Club fair at Spirit River was also held in connection with the school fair. Judging competitions were held at both points in connection with these. The Dominion Livestock Branch furnished the judge.

STALLION CLUBS.

Four stallion clubs, organized under the Federal Assistance Policy, were in operation in 1927. Three of these were new clubs. The Berwyn Club has now operated for three seasons. This year it hired W. G. McFarland's horse Victor Barrington, the horse that travelled the Wembley Club route for the two previous seasons. The Wembley Club did not operate in 1927, but has its organization intact, hoping to operate again next year.

Percheron Clubs operated at Waterhole and Grande Prairie. The former secured a horse from Lacombe and the latter one from Viking. A second horse was brought in later and travelled by the owner of the club stallion at Waterhole, where there will likely be two clubs next season. The High Prairie Club, which was organized earlier but did not get under way until this season, secured a Belgian horse from Saskatchewan. These new horses were secured with the assistance of Mr. R. E. Wilson, federal horse promoter for Alberta.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

For the third season assistance was given in connection with the co-operative marketing of turkeys. On account of the poor turkey season, a condition that was general over the whole of western Canada, and the consequent heavy loss of poults during the summer, there were over twenty per cent less turkeys to market than

last year. Had the season been favourable the volume would have been heavy, as losses totalled close to 50 per cent.

In view of this lesser volume and the fact that community kills had been held for two successive seasons at the majority of these points, this feature was discontinued this season. All birds were killed at home and delivered dressed ready for packing.

These were received at Clelands' (Halcourt), Beaver Lodge, Wembley, Grande Prairie, Valhalla, Buffalo Lakes and Sexsmith respectively. The grader as in past years was furnished by the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service. The Marketing Service handled the shipments on a commission basis. Two carloads, consisting of some 6,400 birds and weighing over 60,500 pounds net, were shipped, one going to Vancouver and the other to Toronto. The unusually heavy production in the United States prevented selling on that market as in previous years.

Owing to the unsatisfactory season for turkeys the quality was inferior to that of former years, resulting in a much higher percentage of lower grades and a drop of one pound in the average weight per bird. However, quite a satisfactory price was secured, and the co-operative marketing of turkeys is now on a firm basis.

Three years' operations have resulted in an average premium of over 4 cents per pound to contributors over trade prices, which is a satisfactory financial result. It has also brought about a proper system of handling the product which did not exist previously. In addition it has encouraged a movement for better stock which should show results in the near future.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND COMPETITIONS.

Agricultural society fairs were held at Berwyn, Waterhole, Grande Prairie and Lake Saskatoon, and were attended by the District Agriculturist. Through an arrangement made with Miss MacMillan, canning demonstrations were held at all fairs, and in addition a two-day course in foods was put on at Valhalla, with Miss J. Redig, of the Raymond School of Agriculture staff, as demonstrator. Working under the auspices of the local Women's Institute, Miss Redig followed up these demonstrations with two-day courses on foods at McLennan and High Prairie, and her work was well received.

The Good Farm and Standing Crop competitions were again held under the auspices of the Lake Saskatoon Agricultural Society. Messrs. Boden and Lusk judged the former and Mr. Wesley Smith the latter. The seed fair was held by the above society, at which the writer judged. The poultry show was held in conjunction with it, with Rev. A. Graham as judge. Pulling competitions were held at the majority of the agricultural fairs, and were again an interesting feature. Two plowing matches were planned, but owing to wet weather had to be cancelled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

School Fairs.—Some assistance and direction was given in organizing, conducting and holding school fairs at Berwyn, Waterhole, Spirit River and Sexsmith. There is room for six more

centres, but a great deal more work is necessary to get these properly under way. If these are to function as they should, responsibility for their conduct will need to be placed nearer at hand than at the present time.

Nitroculture.—Through arrangements with the Vermilion School of Agriculture a supply of nitroculture was carried at this office for the convenience of the farmers of the district. This proved to be of service, and resulted in some crops being inoculated that would otherwise not have been. It also served to bring these farmers to the office, affording an opportunity of discussing with them cultural methods pertaining to the crops they were sowing.

Agricultural Students.—Owing to our agricultural schools being so distant from the Peace River area, few students have been able to undertake the expense of an agricultural course. During the year the Minister saw fit to announce that the Department of Agriculture would pay the railway fare to Vermilion and return of all students attending from north of township 69. This places students from this area on an expense par with those adjacent to the school and will serve to encourage attendance. A reasonable response has been made this season, and many more hope to take advantage of the course next year.

Fort Vermilion.—During the summer the District Agriculturist took advantage of his first opportunity to visit the farmers of the Fort Vermilion district. Fort Vermilion is some 250 miles down river from the town of Peace River, and is located in township 108, being over 180 miles north of Grande Prairie. This is farther north of Grande Prairie by 70 miles than Grande Prairie is north of Edmonton. In this settlement there were 1,100 acres sown to wheat in 1927, and there is likely to be an increase of 400 acres for next season.

The season there was dry, resulting in a light yield, but a good quality of grain. The best yields would be about twenty bushels per acre. Threshing was under way at the Catholic Mission at the end of August, which no doubt means that this point, 650 miles north of the international border, was the first in this Province to thresh spring wheat this year. The farmers of the district have arranged with the Alberta and Arctic Transportation Company to transport their surplus wheat to Peace River for 15 cents per bushel. A considerable portion of the crop is milled locally.

This district and other intervening areas between it and Peace River will no doubt at some future time be connected up with a railway running north from Grimshaw, through the Battle River prairie, and another tremendous wheat-producing area opened up. The Fort Vermilion prairie is as capable of cereal production as any other section of the Province.

The past two unusually satisfactory seasons have been a great boon to the Peace River country in many ways. These, coupled with a higher price level for agricultural products and a reduction in freight rates, lifted numerous farmers, who were apparently hopelessly involved three years ago, completely out of debt and placed practically all in a solvent position financially. This prosperity, coupled with the honours won by Herman Trelle, has served

to advertise this north as no other section of the country has been advertised before. As a result there is a steady movement of settlers into the country, which is bound to accelerate rapidly.

The coming of new settlers has served to increase the amount of individual work necessary. At the present time it should be one of the most important activities of the District Agriculturist.

The Peace River farmer's greatest danger today lies in his present prosperity. Will he profit by past experiences, consolidate his position and limit his risk by so arranging his operations that at least sufficient income will be forthcoming, during the course of the year, from other sources than wheat to take care of his annual cash outlay, or will he spread out, taking on heavy liabilities too freely, as has been the case in the past, and rely solely on wheat sooner or later to find himself again in the position of a few years ago? It is the privilege of the District Agriculturist to be of assistance in advising farmers in this connection. He feels it to be his most important work at the present time.

REPORT OF JAMES MURRAY, DISTRICT AGRICULTURIST, MEDICINE HAT.

THE SEASON.

The past year will long be remembered in the south-eastern part of the Province as the wettest on record—the precipitation being over 25 inches. The average precipitation for Medicine Hat for the past forty years is slightly less than twelve inches.

The rains started early, before seeding had been more than well started, and caused considerable delay in seeding. With the abundance of moisture the temptation to sow a large acreage was so strong that many farmers continued to sow until the third week in June, with the result that frost caught some of the late seeding. Most of the crop, however, was harvested without any frost damage. It would appear that ordinarily it is safe in this district to continue seeding until the first week in June if soil conditions are favourable; except in the Cypress Hills, where the season is shorter.

High average yields were secured throughout the district from all classes of grain. On fallow, wheat yielded as much as sixty bushels per acre, fall rye fifty, and oats over one hundred. Land otherwise prepared also produced abundantly. The average grade was lower than usual this year on account of the excessive moisture during the summer. Little of the sample of wheat graded higher than two and much of it three.

Threshing was seriously interrupted by damp catchy weather. There was no opportunity for the grain to dry out thoroughly, as in most years, so that even light rains stopped threshing. In the latter part of October there was considerable good threshing weather, but the delays had been so numerous and so protracted that when snow came on November 10 there was still considerable grain in the stook. In this district there is probably twenty-five

per cent. of the crop still unthreshed. This condition is going to delay spring work seriously on some farms, and will probably result in the acreage seeded being reduced.

CROPS.

Spring Wheat Varieties.—Marquis is more extensively grown than any other variety, but unfortunately much of it has become badly mixed with inferior kinds. This is being overcome in a limited way by the buying of registered seed, but there is still room for much more good seed to be brought in. The good returns from the 1927 crop will enable many to get a start with registered seed who have been for some years financially unable to buy any. The more general use of pure Marquis will do more to help both the yield and the quality of the wheat crop than the introduction of other varieties.

Renfrew.—This variety, introduced by the University of Alberta several years ago, continues to give a good account of itself in this part of the Province. It is similar to Marquis in appearance and in milling and baking qualities, but it has a longer and a stronger straw and requires several days more to ripen. In many districts where the season is long enough for Renfrew it outyields Marquis by several bushels per acre. We have encouraged farmers in some parts of this district to try out this variety, and most of those who have been growing it have been well pleased with its behaviour. The variety is now eligible for registration, and elite stock seed may be secured from the Field Husbandry Department of the University of Alberta.

Hard Federation.—This hard white wheat originated in Australia, but was introduced here from Oregon, and is being grown to a limited extent. The man who introduced it claimed to get a better yield than from Marquis, and sold several hundred bushels to about thirty farmers in the spring of 1927. Some of these men have not yet threshed, but I have been able to get reports from nine growers. The average yield of the Marquis on these nine farms was 39.6 bushels and that from the Federation 33.9 bushels. Only on one farm did the Federation outyield the Marquis, and then only by half a bushel per acre. In all cases the Marquis was the better sample.

The record of 1927 should not encourage the extension of the area sown to this variety. It is a white wheat and as such objectionable, as it will detract from the appearance of our red varieties should they become mixed. It does not appear to have any characters which warrant its being recommended, and has several which are against it. Milling and baking tests are being made at the University to ascertain how it compares with Marquis from the millers' standpoint.

Winter Wheat.—The trials that were made with winter wheat during the past year brought out one point clearly—that seedings on stubble are much more likely to survive the winter and spring changes of temperature than those on fallow. Many fields seeded on fallow went into the winter in good condition and emerged in

April looking green and thrifty, but were not able to withstand the heavy frosts experienced during that month and died out almost completely, while those seeded in stubble did not suffer to nearly the same extent and most of them produced a crop of from twenty to thirty bushels per acre.

The moisture conditions for winter wheat were almost ideal, as the heavy continuous rains in May gave it a splendid reserve to carry it through June. In a dry year weeds would have interfered with its growth to a much greater extent. The crop must still be considered in the experimental stage in this part of the Province.

Corn.—The extremely wet cold spring militated against a large acreage of corn, so that there was probably less than half as much land devoted to this crop than in 1926. Some fields which were seeded early had imperfect stands through the seed rotting in the ground—a most unusual occurrence in this part of the country. The cool weather in June and August made the crop later than usual, and had it not been that severe frost held off until well into October very little seed would have been ripened. As it was, however, there was more good seed ripened and saved than for several years. Fortunately a number of farmers who have been making a specialty of saving seed have now adequate facilities for curing, and they have for sale considerable quantities of high grade seed of varieties which have proven best adapted to Alberta conditions.

During the year we again had the co-operation of a number of farmers in testing out several varieties of corn in districts where the crop is now but little grown. On account of late seeding none of them reached maturity, but they did produce good crops of fodder, the earlier ones reaching the glazed stage. For fodder purposes Northwestern Dent and early strains of Minnesota No. 13 continue to be the most promising, and for feeding off in the field there are no better varieties than Gehu, Dakota, White Flint and Improved Squaw. This year seed of all of these varieties is available in the Province.

ALBERTA CORN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

During the year I continued to act as secretary-treasurer of this association. While there is some work in connection with it during the year, most of it centres around the annual Corn Show held in November. This year it was held in Calgary on November 17 and 18, and in spite of its being a poor year for corn there were more exhibits of high quality than a year ago. There was strong competition in the classes for all the varieties commonly grown here, about 2,500 ears being on display. The judging was very acceptably done by Prof. Clyde McKee, Professor of Agronomy, Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana. Prof. McKee spoke very highly of the quality of the corn on display.

Arrangements have been made with the Calgary Exhibition Association to provide classes for corn at the summer fair, and we anticipate a creditable display.

FORAGE CROP CAR.

Through the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways a Forage Crop Car was operated during February and March. The district covered was north of that visited last year. As in the previous year, the railway companies provided the lecture car, a baggage car to carry a supply of seed and a caboose for the accommodation of the staff, also a man to look after the heating of the cars.

Forty meetings were held, twenty on each line. As a general rule one meeting was held per day, but on several occasions when the train service permitted there were two. Addresses were given on soil cultivation, varieties of grain, smut treatment, the growing of grasses and other forage crops. Poultry was also discussed at each meeting, and at a few points we had lectures on dairy topics. A stock of seed of sweet clover, alfalfa, brome, rye grass, and corn was carried, so that those who attended the meetings might get seed of any of them in limited quantities for seeding in the spring.

At the forty meetings there was a total attendance of 3,697, made up of 2,528 men, 373 women, and 796 children. At a number of points special meetings were held for the children, sometimes in the car, and, at other points, in the schools. It was found much more satisfactory to have the children separately, as the talks could then be adapted to suit them.

By having the seed on hand for sale we were able to place limited amounts in the hands of farmers who wanted to get small quantities for trial. Many of those who bought seed would not have bothered to send away for seed, but having it ready to hand were glad to buy some. Of sweet clover 4,651 pounds were sold in 139 lots, of grass seed 4,143 pounds in 127 lots, of alfalfa 599 pounds in 83 lots, and of corn 773 pounds in 225 lots. These sales will result in the introduction of these crops to farms where they have not previously been grown, where they will serve as demonstration plots for the neighbourhood.

Had we been permitted to carry registered seed of wheat and oats, large quantities could have been sold, as we had many inquiries for such seed after the meeting at each point. We did have price lists and application forms from the Government Cleaning and Grading Plant at Edmonton, and these were handed to those inquiring, so that they could send their orders direct. We were later informed that many orders were placed from the various towns where meetings were held.

RUSSIAN HORSES, ETC.

Several weeks in July and August were spent in locating horses for the buyers from Russia and in arranging for their inspection. During the year I judged the exhibits at several seed and corn shows and attended a number of farmers' meetings in different parts of the district.

PUBLICATIONS.

The copy was prepared for a circular on "Good Seed—Better Crops." This was intended for general distribution to farmers to encourage the use of pure seed of suitable varieties of grain crops.

REPORT OF F. H. NEWCOMBE, DISTRICT AGRICULTURIST, VEGREVILLE.

The season of 1927 in general was perhaps the most satisfactory from a crop standpoint since this office was opened. The spring opened rather late with seeding delayed by heavy rains. Wheat seeding began about April 15, was general by April 20, but was not concluded until about May 20. The area sown to wheat was, therefore, slightly less than it would have been with an earlier season. However, under favourable crop conditions the growth was very rapid, and by July 1 the stage of the crop was about normal. Precipitation was plentiful, but not excessive, and with sufficient sunshine a very heavy crop of straw was produced. Much of the grain was lodged and, therefore, difficult and expensive to harvest, and the harvest season was spread over a very long period.

Rust appeared for the first time in this district since this office was opened in extent sufficient to cause damage in some fields. This damage, however, was not very great and was confined principally to late maturing fields. There was some frost, but not sufficient to cause appreciable damage and, in fact, the frost-free period was long enough to permit of many fields of oats being threshed which were originally intended for green feed.

The heavy crop soon resulted in a grain blockade at the elevators and the car shortage was acute. However, the new line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the north took out considerable grain, thereby easing this situation at Vegreville.

Weed growth was very rapid during the summer, a fact which permitted of good results in summerfallowing.

SWINE CLUBS.

The light crop of 1926 resulted in a feed shortage which was quite acute in this district. This fact had a very direct bearing on swine club work, resulting in fewer pigs, smaller membership and less uniformity in the hogs that were raised. This fact produced quite a marketing problem, as it was difficult to get a carload of uniformly finished pigs at one time. Added to this the epidemic of infantile paralysis had a rather devastating effect on swine club fairs, many of which were cancelled, with a dampening effect on the enthusiasm of the members.

This office supervised four swine clubs, namely, Vegreville, Innisfree, Chipman and Boian, but for the reasons given above only two carloads of hogs were marketed from the four clubs. The total membership of the four clubs was approximately one hundred. Swine club fairs were held at three of the four points mentioned, but the attendance at each was not so good as in former years. There is no doubt that the price decline was in particular responsible for the waning interest in this activity during 1927. A goodly number of high quality of sows was distributed and the prospect for 1928 is rather better.

The two carloads marketed realized a price of approximately \$8.25 a hundred. There is some indication that in the districts

tributary to the Vegreville Club it may be necessary to work out something rather more advanced than the regular swine club program provides, in order to sustain the waning interest.

PUREBRED BOARS.

The distribution of purebred boars of the bacon breeds, under the Federal Loaning Scheme, is directly correlated with swine club work, and is even more widely spread in its influence. This office has been rather active on this project, and now has forty boars under its supervision. Thirty-eight of these are Yorkshires and two are Tamworths.

The effect of this policy in this district has been very noticeable. Statistics show that there is a marked improvement in the quality of hogs being shipped from this point, and there is certainly a noticeable advance towards uniformity and proper finish.

CATTLE.

Early in the spring of 1927 considerable work was done by this office in organizing districts for assistance under the Sire Loaning policy of the Federal Cattle Division. Applications were on hand for thirty bulls, but owing to the cancellation of this policy by the Livestock Branch, this work was, of course, discontinued. Very little more was attempted in connection with cattle. There has been a brisk demand for dairy cows this fall and plans were under way for bringing in two or three carloads of Ayrshire cows. This work has been temporarily suspended, but will probably be resumed early in the new year. Beef cattle breeding has been somewhat stimulated by the advancing price for this class of stock, but farmers in this district have practically none to sell.

HORSES.

Interest in horse breeding is at a low ebb. The stallion clubs which were in operation in this district have been discontinued. The farmers consider the club fees high, and collections are difficult. In general there is a feeling here that the Federal assistance policy is not all that it might be.

SHEEP.

Sheep improvement work has been carried on under two projects. First, the distribution of purebred rams under the Federal loaning policy, and second, the organizing of sheep clubs. Some twenty purebred rams have been distributed through the efforts of this office and these, like the boars, are doing much to improve the quality of stock, particularly among the Ukrainian people. The community breeding principle has been adhered to, and so far only Oxford rams have been used.

The first sheep club to be organized in Alberta under the new policy of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture was instituted at Boian in the fall of 1927. Orders were secured for about sixty ewes, but owing to the difficulty of securing suit-

able stock only twenty-nine were finally distributed. Interest in this project is keen and should result in considerable growth next year.

A large number of public meetings, both in this and other districts, have been addressed by the Agriculturist and the assistant. Particularly good work along this line is being done by the assistant, Mr. Pidruchney, among the Ukrainian people in the north part of the territory.

POULTRY.

Poultry work in this district has assumed major proportions. The project begun in 1926 which developed into Vegreville Accredited Flocks Association, has now been fully justified by results. Good egg production was realized by all of the men interested in this scheme during the winter of 1926-27, and while the price realized for eggs was not high it did, at least, leave a small margin of profit. The community breeding principle has been insisted upon, and it has been one of the objectives to build up flocks of White Wyandottes along this entire line of railway as far as Lloydminster.

The experience of the Vegreville district has been repeated at several other points in the province, and there are now Accredited Flocks Associations at the following points: Vegreville, White Wyandottes; Lamont and Vermilion, White Wyandottes; Daysland and Lethbridge, Barred Rocks; Brant and Hardisty, White Leghorns. The Vegreville Association and this office gave some assistance and supplied some chicks to these associations. In 1927 the original members of the Vegreville association, in most cases, doubled their capacity, brooding five hundred baby chicks. The membership of the association also was doubled.

The association co-operatively marketed about 1,000 White Wyandotte cockerels, and this is, we believe, the first time that there have been 1,000 White Wyandotte cockerels assembled in one feeding plant in western Canada. The cockerels were handled on consignment by the Alberta Egg and Poultry Pool, having been fattened at its station and sold by it. Final settlement for this cockerel marketing is not yet to hand, but the indications are that a satisfactory price will be realized. The principal drawback to this scheme was one of volume.

Out of the Vegreville Accredited Flocks Association has grown Alberta Hatcheries, Limited. This incorporated company does the hatching for all of the associations in the Province and acts as their business agent in several ways. During the past season of 1927 some 35,000 chicks were distributed by this hatchery. In general, the chicks turned out have been satisfactory, and as a final venture the result was about what might have been expected from the first year of operation. It was also found that the overhead expense of operating a hatchery of this capacity was too great. The other associations in the Province having requested the hatchery to produce their baby chicks, the company has decided on expansion to meet the demand. The connection of this office with the entire scheme has been principally in an advisory capacity.

Seven poultry men of this district had entries in the Lethbridge Egg-laying Contest during the past season, and one of these, Mr. Moore, of Vegreville, was successful in winning the contest. For the coming season there will be only one entry at Lethbridge, while two members are entered in Poultry Record of Performance. This work has greatly stimulated interest among poultry-men. Many new and modern poultry houses have been built in the district, plans having been supplied by this office. All of the accredited flock work has been carried on in conjunction with the Dominion Livestock Branch, and there has been a splendid spirit of co-operation between the two departments.

SCHOOL FAIRS.

This office is actively supervising only the Vegreville School Fair, but assistance has been given also at Mundare, Ranfurly, Innisfree and many others. The assistant agriculturist spent upwards of ten days co-operating with the Vermilion School of Agriculture in organization work. In general the school fair season was successful, though the epidemic above referred to had a rather bad effect on the fairs themselves. The favourable season produced a vegetable display greater than has ever been seen here before.

FARM BOYS' CAMP.

The second Farm Boys' Camp to be held under the joint auspices of this office and the Vegreville Exhibition Association was conducted at the Vegreville Fair this season. Fifteen boys from various parts of the territory served by this office were assembled at the camp, and instruction in livestock judging was given under the direction of the assistant agriculturist. This project is a popular feature of the fair and finds favour alike with people of the district and the directors of the exhibition.

PLOWING MATCH.

The district plowing match is growing year by year. Better work and increased number of competitors is rewarding the efforts being put forth on this project. This office gave considerable assistance both to prospective plowmen and to the management of the match.

DISTRICT EXHIBIT.

This office rendered local assistance to the Exhibition Association in assembling the district exhibit which was placed at the Edmonton Exhibition. An attractive display, comprising over one hundred different varieties and articles, showed the agricultural possibilities of the district to good advantage. Some time has been spent in judging at fairs, school fairs and field competitions outside of this territory. We are glad to report that interest in the projects being attempted by this office is growing in the territory which it attempts to serve. This is specially indicated by the large number of calls for service, and the office is rapidly becoming a more popular source of information on all phases of farming operations.

It is with pleasure also that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the industry, loyalty and splendid spirit of co-operation exhibited by Mr. Pidruchney, the assistant at this office.

REPORT OF H. W. SCOTT, DISTRICT AGRICULTURIST, SEDGEWICK.

The excellent crops which have been harvested throughout the district for the past three years have meant the liquidation of outstanding obligations and have made possible a general improvement. This is noted in the amount of brush cleaned and land broken, new buildings erected, a liberal use of paint, the setting out of wind-breaks and the planting of trees and shrubs around the homes.

The winter of 1926-27 was a rather long one. A blanket of snow covered the entire country until early in April. Once the snow left, only a few days passed before plowing was general. Seeding began a week to ten days later than usual, but with the amount of early plowing that was done the seeding was completed in good time.

The season was favourable, and yields at threshing time were better than expected. Rust was prevalent in quite a large portion of the district, and reduced yields somewhat. Good farm land averaged 30 bushels of wheat, with many fields of breaking and summerfallow yielding 15 to 30 bushels higher. Unfavourable weather set in before threshing was completed, and it was with difficulty that this operation was completed before the snow and cold weather early in November. Very little fall plowing was done. The amount of wild oats in the crop this year was unprecedented, and will lead to a more general practice of shallow plowing or cultivation, either in the fall or early spring, of the land intended for summerfallow later in the season. The seeding down of sweet clover with the second crop after summerfallow and a thorough cultivation of the field in the spring before the sweet clover is up is believed by those who tried this system to be a big help in holding weeds in check. Sweet clover is gaining in favour as a pasture and fodder crop, as well as a crop to plow under for increasing the humus and plant food.

Gehu and North Western Dent corn matured sufficiently on the farm of A. H. Bowler so that his son was able to win third place in the boys and girls' class and seventh place in the open class for these respective varieties at the 1927 Provincial Corn Show. A small quantity of this seed was available for purchase and will be grown in the district next year.

Tractors and trucks are gaining in favour each year. Former pasture fields are now producing 40 to 50 bushels of wheat per acre that formerly carried some live stock. There has been a fairly general marketing of beef stock this fall and early winter with very few steers being fed for the spring market. Even the dairy cow was neglected during the fall rush of work, and fewer sows are being bred for spring litters. There has been a marked

improvement in the poultry business, day-old chicks and coal-burning brooder stoves are being purchased, more attention is given to feeding the chicks and the laying flocks, better poultry houses with more equipment are being provided and culling is general. Two flocks have been entered in R.O.P. work.

The epidemic of infantile paralysis prevented a good many of the school fairs and swine club shows from being held this fall, but the general work connected with these activities was carried on up to the time of the closing down of all schools. Ten school fair centres were active this year. These included 102 schools with 2,247 pupils. Six school fairs were held, at which there were 4,752 exhibits, and for only two fairs was the weather unfavourable. The following attended the Scholarship Short Course at the School of Agriculture at Olds in July: Treaty Hill, Mabel Rombough and Lewis Traver; Alliance, Mary Spady and Nelson Payne; Camrose, Eva Peterson and Billy Pritchard; Amisk, Agnes Peterson and Jack Lees; Provost, Grace Roderick and Roy Kirkpatrick; Killam, Emma Simons and Robert McGowan; Sedgewick, Helen Bowler and Marcus Solheim; Strome, Margaret Golden and Raymond Scheeler; Hardisty, Marion Kobitzsch and Paul Mazure; Czar, Agnes Miles and Byron Almost.

Marion Kobitzsch and Byron Almost were successful in winning the scholarships and are attending the School of Agriculture this winter.

Seven Public-speaking Contests were held by school fair associations, in which seventy-four speakers took part. There is a marked improvement in the quality of the subject matter presented and in the way these speeches are delivered. Mr. A. E. Ottewell, Director of Extension, University of Alberta, was present at most of these events, acting as judge and assisting with the programme.

Swine Club work was an important part of the year's activities. There were 177 active members in the eight clubs; 683 market hogs were sold by these members for close to \$9,000. There are thirty-eight Dominion Government Loan boars in the district, and from November, 1926, to November, 1927, they bred 1,112 sows. Judging and demonstration teams were prepared for the Provincial Swine Club Show, but this event was cancelled. Five teams were coached for the judging and demonstration competition arranged for by the Alberta Dairymen's Association and conducted at the time of the annual gathering of this organization in Edmonton in February. The winning team in both of these events, Harry Egbert and Stewart McPherson, came from Alliance, where Harry's father runs an up-to-date dairy farm, and deserves a good deal of credit for the interest taken in this team. The boys received an invitation from the Lethbridge Exhibition Association to attend its fair in the summer and deliver their demonstration as a grand-stand attraction. The boys had a splendid outing, and appreciate the kindness and courtesy shown them and Mr. Egbert while in Lethbridge, particularly by Mr. D. P. Carlyle.

New settlers were given considerable assistance in getting established and in finding suitable employment. Over 250 farm hands passed through the office during the year. Agricultural fairs, seed

fairs, standing field grain competitions and a summerfallow competition were activities that received attention as well as a number of gatherings of farmers for various purposes.

We have enjoyed the hearty support given to this work by organizations and individuals throughout the district, for without it very little of what has been attempted could have been accomplished, and we wish to thank all those who have assisted so generously.

culture), 17; First Year (Home Economics), 28; Second Year (Home Economics), 9; British Students in Training, 20; Total, 97.

We had expected to bring our enrolment well over the hundred mark this year. Much more work than usual had been done by our staff in the way of personal interviews with prospective students, school exhibits at agricultural fairs and other forms of advertising, and early indications pointed toward a much heavier attendance than usual. The fall weather conditions which prevented the threshing of forty per cent. of the crop in large areas throughout southern Alberta no doubt had considerable influence in reducing the number of applications. This seems to have applied only to the young men of our district, as our enrolment of First Year Home Economics students is much greater than usual, there being 28 in the class as compared with 10 in 1926.

DIPLOMAS.

At the closing exercises on March 25th, diplomas were presented to the following graduates:

Diploma in Home Economics: Leona L. Fortney, Dalemead; Muriel Little, Nanton; Louise M. Muhly, Granum; Eleanor G. Rushfeldt, Vulcan; Linnea Strandberg, Enchant; Katherine M. Tighe, Nanton; Louise Van Assel, Raymond.

Diploma in Agriculture: Wm. M. Copley, Airdrie; Arthur D. Cutforth, Barons; Fred R. Davies, Brecon, Wales; Robt. W. Hammond, Vanguard, Sask.; Leslie M. Hansen, Aetna; Leroy P. V. Johnson, Stavely; Seth J. Larsen, Stirling; Geo. S. Newton, Fishburn; Chas. A. Northcott, Lake MacGregor; Arthur D. Paul, Lomond; Francis Peterson, Barnwell; Albert H. Rasmussen, Cayley; Joe Sepisto, Piegan Reserve, Brocket.

PRIZES, MEDALS, SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.

1. Preparation of House Furnishing and Decoration Books; Second Year Home Economics; two prizes valued at \$5.00 and \$3.00—1, Katherine Tighe, Nanton; 2, Eleanor Rushfeldt, Vulcan.

2. Highest standing in Cooking; First Year Home Economics; two prizes valued at \$5.00 and \$3.00; practical term work and written examinations considered—1, Ida Swenson, Orton; 2, Grace Andrews, Vulcan.

3. Best set of Lingerie; First Year Home Economics; two prizes valued at \$5.00 and \$3.00—1, Simone Hanneuse, Wayne; 2, Ida Swenson, Orton.

4. Meal-serving Competition; Second Year Home Economics; three prizes valued at \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00—1, Linnea Strandberg, Enchant; 2, Louise Van Assel, Raymond; 3, Muriel Little, Nanton.

5. Highest standing in Public Speaking and Debating, open to students of both Agriculture and Home Economics courses; prizes valued at \$5.00—Second Year, Katherine Tighe, Nanton; First Year, Wm. Elton, Cowley.

6. Highest standing in Field Husbandry; in awarding these prizes all classroom and term work was considered in addition to

results of final examinations—Second Year, 1st prize, 3 bushels registered Marquis wheat: Leroy Johnson, Stavely; 2nd prize, 2 bushels registered Marquis wheat: Wm. Copley, Airdrie. First Year, 1st prize, 2 bushels Garnet wheat: Vernon Wight, High River; 2nd prize, 1 bushel Kharkov wheat: Milton Conrad, Taber.

7. Competition in the identification and grading of varieties of grain and small seeds, open to both first and second year students. Cash prizes of \$7.00, \$5.00 and \$3.00, donated by the Alberta Pacific Grain Company—1, Arthur Paul, Lomond; 2, Wm. Elton, Cowley; 3, Leroy Johnson, Stavely.

8. Highest standing in the study of soils (Second Year). A text-book on Soils offered as a prize by the Instructor in Soils. In awarding this prize all laboratory and term work is considered in addition to examinations—George Newton, Fishburn.

9. Highest standing in stock judging, including all practical judging classes throughout the term—Second Year, Silver medal, Leslie Hansen, Aetna; First Year, Bronze medal, Vernon Wight, High River.

10. Best term work in Woodworking in the Second Year; prize offered by the Crown Lumber Company—Leroy Johnson, Stavely.

11. Best term work in Blacksmithing in the First Year; prize offered by the Crown Lumber Company—Wm. Elton, Cowley.

12. Essay on "The Place of Corn and Sweet Clover in Crop Rotations in the Wheat Belt of Southern Alberta"; cash prizes of \$15.00 and \$10.00 donated by the Lethbridge Herald; essays to be of sufficient merit for publication—First prize not awarded; second prize, Sydney A. Keeble, London, Eng.

13. Essay on "Trees and Shrubs for the Alberta Farm Home"; prizes of \$10.00 and \$5.00 donated by Prairie Nurseries, Limited—Sydney A. Keeble.

14. General Proficiency, First Year Home Economics; prizes valued at \$8.00 and \$4.00 donated by the Calgary Herald; award of these prizes made in accordance with results of final examinations—1, Ida Swenson, Orton; 2, Roberta Oliver, Gleichen.

15. General Proficiency, Second Year Agriculture, Silver Medal; in awarding this medal, the student's activity in the athletic, social and literary phases of school life is considered in addition to scholarship—Leroy Johnson, Stavely.

No award of medal to Second Year Home Economics.

16. General Proficiency, First Year Agriculture; prizes valued at \$8.00 and \$4.00 donated by the Calgary Herald; award of these prizes made in accordance with results of final examinations—1, Milton Conrad, Taber; 2, Gerald Burke, Leicester, Eng.

17. The P. Burns Scholarship of \$50.00, offered by P. Burns, Esq., of Calgary, for competition in the First Year of the course in Home Economics, awarded to the student who, by vote of the staff, is considered to have made the greatest use of her educational opportunities during the school year, having at the same time made useful contribution to the social, literary and athletic activities of the student body; this scholarship is paid to the winner upon her

registration for the second year of the course in October, 1927—Ida Swenson, Orton.

18. The P. Burns Scholarship of \$50.00 offered by P. Burns, Esq., of Calgary, for competition in the First Year of the course in Agriculture, and awarded on same conditions as above—Wm. Elton, Cowley.

19. Special Silver Medal: Special award made by the staff in recognition of scholarship and general all-round work in the interests of the school, the recipient having been unable to compete for the regular general proficiency medal on account of illness—Arthur Paul, Lomond.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES.

The Student Council, Literary Society and Athletic Association, with supervision by members of the staff, have carried on those various student activities incidental to college life which do not come under the direct control of the curriculum of instruction. Through the Student Council the students have been allowed a reasonable degree of self-government. The Saturday night Literary meetings have been an unqualified success, providing entertainment which insured one hundred per cent. attendance of students. The Athletic Association is handicapped in its activities for want of a gymnasium for indoor athletics during the winter. Soccer football and hockey were the main branches of sport followed, and very good teams were developed. Because of the severe winter weather conditions which set in early in November it was necessary to dispense with the usual Field Day for track and field events. "Field Day" is an enthusing stimulus to the athletic activities of the school term, and its cancellation in 1927 was a keen disappointment.

A Minstrel Show, under the direction of Mr. Benn, was again put on during the winter term. The boys played to a packed house and proceeds went toward further improvements of the stage in the Assembly Hall. A regulation silver screen for moving pictures was purchased and is now installed. An important contribution to the musical entertainment has been the School Orchestra. Each term, despite the loss of good talent, new talent comes with the new classes and is quickly developed under Mr. Benn's leadership. A good orchestra seems now to be a regular institution at Claresholm.

The weekly school paper, "C.S.A. Tatler," reported the school news and humor of the week at each Literary meeting. The usual Year Book was published at the close of the spring term to record the more important events of the School Year, and to commemorate the graduation of Class '27. The publication received many favorable comments and reflected credit upon the editorial and business staffs.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR BRITISH STUDENTS.

The second class of young men from Great Britain for preliminary training at this school arrived in Claresholm late in October, 1926. Since only a small number of these students were sent from England to each of the Agricultural Schools, it was decided by the

Department of Agriculture to combine all into one good class at Claresholm. The Claresholm School therefore had the distinction of being the only school of the Province to train these young men from the Old Land during the 1926-27 term. Members of this class were twenty in number, and all remained for the full course of instruction to March 15th.

Through an arrangement between the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Federal Department of Immigration, most members of this class were placed on farms in March and early April by the Land Settlement Branch of the latter Department. The class became fairly well scattered throughout the length and breadth of the Province, from Lethbridge to the Peace River country. After one summer's experience at farm work they are now vocationally employed as follows: Still on farms, 11; second term at Claresholm, 3; drifted to the city, 4; returned to England, 1; address unknown, 1.

The third British class for this school arrived on October 28th, 1927. With a few later arrivals this class totals twenty members. The majority of the boys are earnest and energetic in their studies and the practical work of the course, and we expect to be in a position to recommend most of them to farmers requiring help when the spring work commences. Unfortunately, there are several members of this class who undoubtedly are in their wrong sphere in attempting to fit themselves for agricultural work. These few of every class are a problem in which the Schools of Agriculture are more or less helpless. Possibly the only solution of this difficulty will be greater care in the selection of young men emigrating to Canada under this scheme. More rigid selection would at least reduce the agricultural failures to a minimum.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS.

The registration of students in this department totalled thirty-seven at the commencement of the fall term, as compared with seventeen in 1926. This is over one hundred per cent. increase and is the most encouraging phase of our present attendance. The great increase in attendance of young women is the direct result of the publicity measures taken by the school through personal visits and various means of advertising.

The great increase in attendance of girls has entirely overtaxed our dormitory accommodation. The Lewis property is still retained as a girls' residence, but is entirely inadequate. There are sixteen girls in residence and twenty-three living at private homes in town. No other suitable building can be secured in Claresholm for dormitory purposes, and the matter of boarding accommodation for girls is now a serious problem.

The annual exhibit of sewing, cooking, preserving, etc., was held toward the close of the spring term and attracted many of the ladies from distant points of our district, as well as a big attendance from Claresholm and vicinity. An exhibit of scarves, handkerchiefs, and other articles prepared by the Batik process of dyeing, and a demonstration of this art by Miss Pokotilo, proved to be one of the special attractions of the exhibit. Afternoon tea was served,

and the proceeds were used toward defraying the expense of purchase of flowers for the graduation exercises.

During the spring and summer months school fair organization, short courses at Women's Institutes, judging at agricultural fairs and other extension work claimed the time and attention of the Home Economics teachers.

FIELD CROP EXPERIMENTS.

Climatic Conditions.—The year 1927 proved to be the wettest since 1915 and the second highest in precipitation during the past fourteen years. The months of May and November were the highest in precipitation ever recorded since record taking was started in 1914. The total precipitation amounted to 22.71 inches, which compares very favorably with the 1914-26 average of 16.316 inches. The monthly precipitation for 1927, which has the greatest effect on crop production in districts where moisture is the limiting factor, is given below. For comparison the figures for 1926 and the 13-year average 1914-26 are also given:

Precipitation for	1926.	1927.	1914-26 Av.
January	0.420	0.140	0.462
February	0.550	0.450	0.607
March	0.460	0.330	0.763
April	0.830	0.240	1.056
May	0.110	7.020	1.718
June	6.240	3.120	3.251
July	1.510	2.450	1.928
August	2.990	2.000	2.146
September	6.180	3.590	2.435
October	0.500	1.100	1.052
November	0.370	1.550	0.410
December	0.220	0.720	0.520
Total.....	20.380	22.710	16.316

Owing to the season being unusually wet and the precipitation continuing into the fall, growth continued and ripening was delayed. Thus, while a frost-free period of 116 days existed during the year, still the majority of wheat grown in this section was frozen and a low grade obtained. The last spring frost occurred on May 14th (29° Fah.), and the first fall frost was on September 8th (30° Fah.). In addition to low grades being received for grains, harvesting operations were expensive on account of the heavy straw lodging badly, necessitating cutting one way only over large acreages. Heavy yields, however, helped to offset the bad effects of the long wet fall followed by heavy prolonged snows, which will probably cause a large amount of spring threshing in 1928.

Macleod Trail Built Through Plots Area.—A great deal of confusion in the rotational work was caused by building the new Macleod trail through the experimental area. One complete range was destroyed, and in the neighborhood of 175 plots taken out of the area available for experimentation. In most cases these plots were being used for long term rotations and soil effect testing work. However, in spite of a reduction in total area the number of plots increased over 1926. This gain was due to increasing the number

of rod rows and other small plots, and using a greater number of replications to increase the reliability of the average figures obtained. In 1927 the plot area, excluding horticultural tests, was made up as follows: 1/50 acre plots, 176; 1/100 acre plots, 701; 1/200 acre plots, 327; rod rows, 550; multiplication blocks, 5; total, 1,759.

Fall Sown Cereals.—Work with fall wheat was enlarged and that of fall rye decreased. All fall sown cereals came through in splendid shape, but considerable killing occurred in some sorts as a result of heavy frost in April when the soil froze to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. At this time the fall wheat had made a dense growth covering the soil, and all of this growth killed back together with a percentage of weak plants. In spite of this killing, however, the standard Kharkov M.C. No. 22 yielded sixty bushels per acre.

Spring Sown Cereals.—Work on the land started early, but seeding was delayed by wet weather in the case of seeding put off until weeds were killed. The earlier seeding made poor progress on account of the cold and following heavy rains. In this year shallow seeding proved the best, and all cereals sown as nurse crops gave good catches of grass and clover. Corn was a failure from a seed standpoint, as not even the earliest sorts made seed. The yields of silage were only fair, as poor growth resulted from the cold weather.

HORTICULTURE.

As in the case of farm crops, the type of season had a great influence on the horticultural work being done. Thus the warmth-loving plants such as tomatoes, pumpkins and squash did but indifferently well, while moisture-loving crops like swedes excelled themselves. Heavy crops of roots were obtained therefore.

An exceptionally heavy crop of currants was obtained. Raspberries, however, killed back largely, and the yield was reduced as a result. A light crop of plums and the first crop of apples were obtained. Strawberries were only fair producers.

Floricultural work was largely the same as in 1926, but a considerable number of additions were made in the peony, gladioli and tulip collections. Large numbers of visitors were seen almost daily examining the flowers, all of which did well with the exception of dahlias, which were rather set back by the wet, cool season.

Wonderful growth was made by all shrubbery and trees. New plantings of cuttings made over four feet of growth in some cases. Two new beds were dug by hand in the campus and summer fallowed ready for their planting to evergreens in 1928.

Considering all features, the season proved satisfactory, and the interest taken by the public in the experimental work was greater than ever before. With the added publicity which the new roadway will give, the number of visitors, both farmers and townspeople, is bound to increase, and the benefits received from actually seeing things done under local conditions will be greater than ever.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL FARM.

While the weather at Claresholm was not altogether favorable during 1927, owing to excessive rainfall and an early winter, operations of the farm were carried out quite successfully.

The crop included 30 acres of wheat, which, though threshed in a high wind, yielded 57 bushels per measured acre, mostly on corn ground, about 5 acres being on summerfallow, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Kharkov fall wheat produced $42\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre on sweet clover stubble plowed after the silo had been filled. The 70 acres of oats yielded on the average 67 bushels per acre, the best yield being 77 bushels per acre on 20 acres of sweet clover fall plowed. Twenty acres of barley were seeded at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel as a nurse crop for alfalfa, and yielded 45 bushels per acre. The wheat was sold to the Alberta Wheat Pool and the barley was shipped to the Agricultural School Farm at Raymond. The threshing was completed before winter set in. Twenty acres of fresh sweet clover seeding and the 20 acres of alfalfa both made an excellent growth. These were seeded as early as possible in the spring to ensure moisture for germination.

Our old alfalfa meadow gave excellent results, including that put down 13 years ago, producing a record crop. It was difficult to save the second crop owing to the long period of wet weather.

A new hog pen $16' \times 50'$ has been constructed to replace the old structure $18' \times 60'$, which is to be made into a sheep pen. Situated adjoining the hog pastures, the new pen has a much more suitable location. Five purebred Yorkshire sows and one Tamworth and one Berkshire sow were bred during the year to a purebred Yorkshire boar, farrowing 13 litters averaging 9 pigs each. The Tamworth and one old Yorkshire have been disposed of, leaving 4 Yorkshire and 2 Berkshire sows in the herd. Four Yorkshire boars were sold to farmers of the district.

The 14 Shropshire ewes dropped 22 lambs, 18 of which were raised, all being sired by the first prize ram lamb at the Calgary sale in the fall of 1926. Six good purebred rams were sold for breeding purposes, those of poorer type were not offered for sale and were slaughtered locally.

At the close of the year there were 21 head of purebred Ayrshires and 3 grade cows in the dairy herd.

In November one of the Ayrshires on the C.S.A. farm celebrated her tenth birthday with a production in 365 days of 12,547 lbs. of milk, having an average test of 4.2 per cent. butterfat, or 523 lbs. butterfat. Besides yielding enough butterfat to make 625 to 650 lbs. of butter, she produced a bull calf that is now 14 months old, and has been appropriately named "Likely Lad." A three-year-old heifer in $7\frac{1}{2}$ months has produced 6,648 lbs. of milk with an average of 4.4 per cent. butterfat in five official tests during that time. In the 228 days she has produced 148 lbs. of milk and 45 lbs. butterfat more than required for a 3-year old Ayrshire to qualify for the 305 days' honour roll certificate with $2\frac{1}{2}$ months to go yet. She is a very promising young heifer.

Besides these there are four others on the official record of performance test; in fact, all the milch cows are on that test except those being used for practice milking by the class of British boys. Of the remaining four, one qualified in the 305-day test in 1926 with 11,634 lbs. of milk and 416 lbs. of butterfat as a 9-year-old, while a second one, which qualified in 1926 and again in 1927, promises to beat her four-year-old record of 11,378 lbs. of milk during the present test, having produced 5,195 lbs. of milk with an average test of over 4.5 per cent. butterfat in 114 days, or less than four months. One grade Ayrshire, which was not on R.O.P. test, in 1926 produced 10,834 lbs. of milk and in 1927 produced 11,301 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk in 305 days.

The beef herd is composed of two breeds which are kept for classroom work, being made up of 15 Aberdeen Angus and 14 Herefords. Owing to the corn being badly frozen in 1926 we experienced a shortage of ensilage, so the beef cattle were wintered chiefly on good green oat straw, cut and mixed with a very little ensilage and beetalasses.

The lack of horses of good type creates a handicap for the work in stock judging at the school. Several replacements should be made to bring the horses up to a par with the other stock.

The poultry flock, consisting of Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns, includes 70 per cent. pullets and 30 per cent. yearling birds. Very good results have been secured considering the late arrival of our supply of chicks.

EXTENSION WORK IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

During the year our Animal Husbandry Instructor organized two new Boys and Girls' Swine Clubs in the Claresholm and Macleod districts with a total of 63 new members. Mr. Cockburn secured a number of purebred Yorkshire gilts and weaner pigs for feeders which were sold at cost to the members of these new clubs and to some members in the High River Club, which was organized in 1926.

The number of members, feeder pigs and gilts distributed in 1927 were as follows:

Club.	No. Members.	No. Feeders.	No. Yorkshire Gilts.
High River	17	15	5
Claresholm	34	61	29
Macleod	29	48	19
	80	124	53

In addition to these some members had feeder pigs of their own. The clubs shipped their market hogs in December. The hogs were sold to P. Burns & Company at \$8.50 for thick smooths and \$9.00 per cwt. for selects.

SCHOOL FAIRS.

As the Raymond School took over its school fairs again this year, the Claresholm territory was reduced to that extent. This allowed the two Claresholm organization crews to cover their respective districts more thoroughly, and nearly all of the town and

rural schools were visited. A number of new fairs were organized and a banner school fair season was anticipated.

In order that the school fair secretaries and other school fair workers of the Claresholm district might profit from each other's experiences and methods of operation, a conference met in Calgary on July 4. The meeting was fairly well attended and certain resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the Departments of Agriculture and Education. It is hoped that this conference will become a recognized annual event, and that it may be financially supported by the provincial departments concerned.

Owing to wintry weather and heavy rains through September a number of fairs were necessarily postponed, and a few were cancelled. This carried the fair season up into October when the epidemic of infantile paralysis caused further cancellations by order of Boards of Health. Fairs were held at the following points: Red Deer Lake, Langdon, Foothills, De Winton, Standard, Hussar, Strathmore, Carseland, Gleichen, Milo, Forest Lawn, Arrowwood, Travers, Brooks, Carmangay, Macleod, Twin Butte and Coleman. Cancelled fairs included the following: Blackie, Vulcan, Barons, Claresholm and Cowley.

The fair season, on account of miserable weather conditions, difficulty of motor travel, postponements and cancellations was a trying and unsatisfactory one for the judges. The judging crew for our northern district included W. S. Benn, Don Cameron, Miss G. M. Pokotilo and Mrs. F. R. Slipp. On the southern circuit the judges were J. W. Howe, L. E. Kindt, Miss F. C. McIntyre and Miss Maud Reid. The following assisted at several fairs: J. M. McAra, R. Thomas, W. D. Hay and W. M. Cockburn.

SCHOOL FAIR SHORT COURSE.

The boys and girls who won the short course scholarships at the school fairs in 1926 were instructed to report at Claresholm on Saturday, July 9. The course continued to Saturday, July 16. The total attendance was sixty-eight, there being about an equal division of boys and girls. The weather at that time was ideal, and the schedule of classes, games and entertainments was followed without interruption. One afternoon was devoted to a "Field Day" of athletic contests. Ribbons were awarded to winners of all events and school pennants to the grand champions. Every evening an entertainment was held in the assembly hall, in which both staff and students participated.

On the last day of the course an examination paper covering all of the work of the week was given in order that the staff might have some guidance in the awarding of the scholarships offered by the Department of Agriculture. These scholarships consist of the payment of all expenses for one year of the regular course at the School of Agriculture, and are awarded to one boy and one girl from the school fairs territory supervised by each Agricultural School. As our short course included the Raymond territory in 1927, scholarship winners were named for both the Claresholm and Raymond districts. The awards were as follows:

Claresholm district—Rose Milo, Coleman; Gordon Seney, Blackie.

Raymond district—Isabelle Merkley, Magrath; Belmore Schultz, Milk River.

As many of the short course boys and girls had never before been away from their homes for any distance or length of time, this was a new and wonderful experience. All enjoyed the week thoroughly, made many new friendships, and felt that the time had passed all too rapidly.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, ETC.

All buildings and repairs to same are controlled by the Department of Public Works. The following work was done during the past season: Exterior painting of three dwelling houses, interior decoration of Principal's house, erection of fire escape on main building, repairs to roof of main building, erection of new stave-lock silo, new piggery, extension to feed room, and other minor repairs and alterations. Each year a reasonable amount of attention is now being given to up-keep of buildings, and their condition throughout is much improved over that of a few years ago.

A new fence at the front of the school was in course of construction when the fall rains and snows commenced. Upon its completion the approach to the school grounds will be greatly improved. The new highway following the railway track through the school campus and experimental plots meant the loss of a sixty-foot strip from our land which could ill be spared. The school gains the advantage of the greater publicity resulting from the north and south traffic passing through the school property. Suitable sign boards are to be erected this next season.

LIBRARY.

The matter of improving the school library has received some attention. As the old system of recording books has not proved effective, the Dewey system of cataloguing was adopted. It is now possible to make a complete check of all library books at a moment's notice.

Steps have been taken toward the establishment of an extension library for the benefit of the entire district served by this school. It will be planned along lines similar to those followed by the extension library at the Olds School of Agriculture. The proposition has already been placed before the students at present in attendance, who have now contributed over two hundred books. Their response to our appeal for contributions in the way of books of any description, has been most encouraging. Contributions are being requested from all ex-students, and the matter will also be placed before the citizens of Claresholm when plans are fully organized. As there are no public libraries in southern Alberta outside of the cities, an extension library at Claresholm should offer a valuable service to the smaller towns and rural districts. Credit is due to Mr. E. E. Eisenhower of our staff for the interest he has taken in our library and in plans for extension service.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Steps were taken in the summer for the reorganization of the Alumni Association, which has been somewhat inactive during the last three or four years. An ex-students' re-union was held on July 22, and was attended by about 150 former students. A winter re-union is now advertised for February 24, and the summer and winter meetings have been permanently adopted.

SALE OF BLACKLEG VACCINE AND LEGUME CULTURES.

The sale of Blackleg Aggressin has been continued as there is still a considerable demand from the ranchers in the foothills districts. This is furnished at cost price. Number of doses sold was 430.

As there is a big demand for legume cultures, especially those for sweet clover and alfalfa, in our district, arrangements were made with the Vermilion School, where the cultures are made, for distribution from this point. The quantity distributed from Claresholm totalled 214.

Report of the School of Agriculture, Olds

(F. S. GRIDDALE, *Principal*)

STAFF.

The members of the teaching staff at the Olds School of Agriculture are as follows: F. S. Grisdale, B.S.A., Principal and Agronomy; G. R. Holeton, B.Sc., Mechanics; A. T. Kemp, B.S.A., Botany and Horticulture; E. W. Phillips, B.S.A., Animal Husbandry and Farm Management; C. E. Yauch, B.S.A., Science; F. W. Addison, B.S.A., Mathematics and Economics; Mrs. F. W. Addison, B.S.A., B.H.Ec. Sewing; Miss V. R. Clutton, B.H.Ec., Dormitory Matron; Miss H. Hunter, B.H.Ec., Cooking and Household Administration; Mrs. Gladys Hoyt, B.H.Ec., Cooking, Sanitation and Laundering; Miss M. English, R.N., Nursing; Mrs. M. B. Gourlay, Dietitian; W. S. Morrison, B.Sc., Botany, Practical Field Husbandry and Mathematics; E. Johnson, B.S.A., Dairying and Bacteriology; K. C. McKenzie, B.A., English and History; M. W. Malyon, B.S.A., English, Mathematics and Poultry; C. H. H. Sweetapple, V.S., Veterinary Science; E. E. Eisenhower, B.S.A., C.E., I.E., Irrigation; F. H. Budgeon, Practical Mechanics; C. H. Peters, Instructor, British Boys; F. T. Cook, Instructor Athletics and Director of Devotional Exercises.

Owing to the much larger enrollment at our school this year, several members have been added to our teaching staff.

ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment at the Olds School of Agriculture this year is 275. This is an increase of more than 75 students over the enrollment for last year, and is the largest in the history of the school. We have just under 150 first year students, a class of 23 third year students, and a considerable increase in our second year classes. Our special class of British Boys consists of 16 members in all.

The average annual attendance at the O.S.A. during the fourteen years it has been in operation has been just under 160. The average attendance for the past three years has been 222. From these figures it can be seen that the demand for instruction along the lines of Agriculture and Home Economics is increasing very considerably each year.

Our students, as in previous years, average about 19 years of age, but among these we have a considerable number ranging in ages from 21 to 30. Thus we feel that the instruction offered at this institution is being appreciated, not only by the younger boys and girls of the rural districts, but also by those of wider experience and more mature years.

NEW DORMITORIES.

During the past summer a fine new dormitory building has been erected on the O.S.A. campus. This building is a handsome brick and stucco structure of $2\frac{1}{2}$ storeys. It is fireproof throughout, the framework being of tile. The main section of the building provides space for a large combined gymnasium and assembly hall, library, two classrooms, four offices, a large dining-room and kitchen; while the north and south wings provide dormitory accommodation for the students. The north wing, or girls' dormitory, accommodates 75 students, and the south wing takes care of 95 men students. There is a sitting-room for the girls and also one for the boys on each of the three floors of these dormitories. Thus is provided a means for creating the much appreciated home atmosphere which is so essential to the life of the student body. The popularity of the new dormitories is quite evident, judging from the fact that they have this year been filled to capacity. We have two residences in use to provide extra rooming accommodation for our men students, and even with these a considerable number are boarding out in the town.

HOME ECONOMICS.

The Home Economics branch of our work has progressed exceptionally well during the past year. Owing to the increased enrollment in these classes, we have found it necessary to add an extra member to our teaching staff for this work. The subjects taught in this course are practically the same as in the previous years, except for the fact that during the past two years we have had a special week's short course in millinery. This instruction has proven very popular among our second year girls.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

The course in Agriculture has not varied a great deal during the past four or five years apart from the fact that we have made provision for one more period per day for additional instruction in English and Mathematics. In this way we feel that those students who have had very little grounding in the academic side of the work will be helped considerably from the standpoint of receiving a general education.

THIRD YEAR COURSE.

The third year matriculation course at Olds has now run for a period of four years. The enrollment in this class has been fairly uniform since the course was instituted. We have a membership of 23 in the class this year. Last year there were 19 members enrolled. The third year work begins around October 19 each year and closes during the first part of May.

The original object of the third year course at Olds was to prepare those graduates who did not have their matriculation standing for entrance to the degree course in Agriculture or Home Economics at the University of Alberta. We have found that although only a small percentage of these students have availed them-



selves of the opportunity of entering the University, they have all spoken very highly of the training received in the course, and with the thorough grounding that the third year offers, many of our matriculation students have been able to procure good positions for themselves.

We have observed that the presence of a senior class of this kind has had an influence, not only on the general discipline of the school, but also on the various students' organizations, and the promotion of a studious attitude among the younger members of the student body. On the whole, we feel confident that the third year work at Olds has proven to be very beneficial, and we believe that the demand for this advanced instruction will continue to grow as the years go on.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

The Students' Council is an organization consisting of members elected by the student body from each of the various classes, with three additional members appointed by the Principal.

The work of the council is outlined in a printed constitution, and consists for the most part in the maintaining of discipline among the students.

Owing to the fact that the majority of the students are in residence in our new dormitories this year, the responsibility of the Students' Council has been considerably increased. The members of this organization work under the direction of the Principal, and are largely responsible for the conduct of the students, both inside and outside the school.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Literary Society is also of very great value in the life of the students. It prepares the programs for the weekly Friday afternoon entertainments, and is directly responsible for the editing of the school paper—"The Chinook"—which is compiled and read at these meetings. The programs prepared by the Literary Society consist for the most part of readings, debates, addresses and musical selections, in which the members of the student body take part.

ATHLETIC SOCIETY.

The Athletic Society directs the physical development of the students. Under its direction comes the school rink, which is used for both pleasure skating and hockey. This year, with our new gymnasium, it has been responsible for the organization of indoor baseball, basketball, etc., in addition to the usual sports such as boxing and wrestling. We believe that from now on this particular phase of students' activity will be greatly increased, and therefore the scope of the Athletic Society will be considerably widened.

REPORT OF THE O.S.A. EXTENSION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The O.S.A. Extension Library has grown steadily since its inception in the spring of 1925. It was incorporated under "The Societies Act 1924" on March 8, 1926, and is now operated by a Board of Governors.

The officers for the year 1927 were: Hon. Presidents, Dr. H. M. Tory, Hon. R. B. Bennett, H. A. Craig; President, C. A. Weir; Vice-President, A. T. Kemp; Sec.-Treas. and Librarian, E. L. Churchill; Directors, F. S. Grisdale, Mrs. E. Willson, Frank Stevens, Mrs. Geo. Peattie, Mrs. A. C. Bury, F. Bennett, J. W. Robertson, R. E. Stewart, Dr. C. C. Hartman, E. W. Brunsden.

During the absence of Mr. E. L. Churchill during the part of the year, C. E. Yauch acted as secretary-treasurer.

The officers for the year 1928 were elected on January 3, and are as follows: Hon. Presidents, Dr. H. M. Tory, H. A. Craig, D. E. Cameron, Hon. R. B. Bennett; President, R. E. Stewart; Vice-President, A. T. Kemp; Sec.-Treas. and Librarian, C. E. Yauch; Directors, F. S. Grisdale, Mrs. E. Willson, F. Stevens, Mrs. George Peattie, Mrs. A. C. Bury, Fred Bennett, J. W. Robertson, E. L. Churchill, Dr. C. C. Hartman, E. W. Brunsden.

Eighty memberships were received during the year. The Olds School Board granted \$30.00, thereby giving about 145 school children the privilege of borrowing books from the library.

A total of 443 new books was added to the shelves during the year. Over 50 of this number were received from the Victoria League, London. Donations of cash and books were received from a number of persons interested in the work of the Library. New furnishings and also a number of books were received from the Department of Agriculture.

There are now 2,803 books on the shelves, the estimated value being some \$2,900.

The circulation of books during 1927 was over 5,000, of which at least 1,000 were sent to rural members.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the library for the year 1927 is given as follows:

Receipts	\$410.24
Expenditures	328.36
Cash Balance.....	\$ 81.88

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS, 1927.

The prizes and scholarships at the O.S.A. for the year 1927 were as usual quite numerous. The members of the staff and also the student body are very grateful to the friends who were good enough to contribute these prizes, which we feel are a great stimulus to the students attending the O.S.A.

The winners of the 1927 prizes were as follows:

P. Burns Prizes, presented for practical work in both Domestic Science and Agriculture:

P. Burns \$25.00 Prize for Women (First Year)—1, Alma Ses-trap, Gilby; 2, Grace Drachenfels, Bluffton; 3, Clara Albers, Wetaskiwin.

P. Burns \$25.00 Prize for Men (First Year)—1, Philip Rock, Morrin; 2, Russell Large, Enderby, B.C.; 3, Edward Kober, Trochu.

P. Burns \$25.00 Prize for Women (Second Year)—1, Mrs. Grace Hermann, Olds; 2, Dorothy Stickland, Penhold; 3, Marguerite Eikerman, Duhamel.

P. Burns \$25.00 Prize for Men (Second Year)—1, D. S. Whitney, Lacombe; 2, Arthur Whiteside, Stettler; 3, John Park, Radway Centre.

O.S.A. \$50.00 Prize for General Proficiency in First Year Agriculture—Philip Rock, Morrin.

U.G.G. \$50.00 prize for General Proficiency in First Year Domestic Science—Alma Sestrap, Gilby.

Graduating Dress \$15 Prize (Second Year Women)—1, Dorothy Stickland, Penhold; 2, Margaret Meyer, Myleen.

Set of Lingerie (First Year Girls)—1, Grace Drachenfels, Bluffton; 2, Helen Gothard, Brant.

Meal-serving Competition, \$15.00 Prize (Second Year Women)—1, Euphemia Beath, Delia; 2, Adele Koot, Eckville.

E. L. Churchill Prize for greatest progress in Public Speaking (First Year Men)—Humphrey Gratz, Sunnyslope.

Miss Fanny Burns Prize for greatest progress in Public Speaking (First Year Women)—Bernada Rehill, Olds.

Highest Standing in Poultry (Second Year Men), Pen of White Leghorns presented by M. W. Malyon, Olds—Godfrey Whiting, Olds.

Highest Standing in Poultry (Second Year Women), Pen of White Leghorns presented by M. W. Malyon, Olds—Mrs. Grace Hermann, Olds.

Mrs. F. S. Gridale's Prizes for Best Hats (Second Year Women)—1, Margaret Meyer, Myleen; 2, Mrs. Grace Hermann, Olds.

R. E. Stewart Prizes for greatest progress in English Composition—Second Year Women, Elizabeth Beales, Elnora; Second Year Men, Fergus Murray, Castor.

Greatest Progress in Sewing (First Year Women), prize presented by Miss M. Edwards—Isabelle Beckman, Edberg.

Best Household Administration Books (Second Year Women), prize presented by Miss V. R. Clutton—1, Elizabeth Beales, Elnora; 2, Dorothy Stickland, Penhold.

Best Notebooks in Home Nursing (Second Year Women), prize presented by Miss M. Kocher—1, Margaret Meyer, Myleen; 2, Marguerite Eikerman, Duhamel.

Department of Agriculture Debating Trophy, open to School—Won by Second Year Class.

SCHOOL FAIRS.

During the spring of 1927 forty school fairs were arranged for. Of this number, five were newly organized from Olds, viz., Sunnyslope, Mountain View, Leduc, Ellerslie and Consort. Only one crew was available for visiting schools, and the schools of the following centres were visited: Sunnyslope, Mountain View, Markerville, Leduc, Ellerslie, New Norway, Asker, Oyen, Sundre and Olds. These visits were all well received and proved to be helpful in arousing interest and in imparting useful information regarding the improvement of the fair work.

Unfortunately, the prevalence of the infantile paralysis in certain districts caused eleven of these fairs to be cancelled. Twenty-

nine fairs were held, however, with a considerable degree of success. Outstanding fairs were held at Consort, Coronation, Leslieville, Oyen, Sylvan Lake, and Keoma-Kathryn.

The following tabulation regarding the various fairs will be of interest:

Fair Centre	Date of Fair	Total Exhibits	Number Pupils	School Winning Dept. Agric. Diploma	School Winning Dept. of Educ. Diploma	Winners of Short Course Scholarship
Airdrie	Sept. 14	565	157	Glenrock	Eagle	Jean Edwards George Hole
Carbon	9	840	280	Carbon Jr.	Carbon Jr.	Nora Atkinson Perry Johnson
Carstairs	Oct. 15	939	240	Greenwood	York	Thelma Sheriffs Dick Sterling
Castor	Sept. 10	1063	379	Willow Prairie	W. Prairie	Annie Van Oerle Arthur Klemmeyer
Consort	9	1458	323	Sanderville	Silver Crest	Madeline Jupp Glen Read
Coronation	8	1120	315	Onward	Onward	Jessie Calkins Roy Stokes
Clive	Oct. 13	721	273	Sargeant	Clive Int.	Laura Harris E. Pethybridge
Delburne	14	510	188	Great Bend Sr.	Delburne Jr.	Lila Card David Ure
Eckville	Sept. 23	844	209	Eckville Jr.	Estonian	Helji Holm John Miller
Elnora	5	930	144	Grand Court	Lake View	Ethel Wood George Biggs
Fleet	6	563	99	Fleet	Lake Thelma	Alice Spencer Leslie Wetter
Hanna	Oct. 8	885	364	Meadowlands	Meadowlands	Validira Berg William Curtis
Innisfail	17	663	357	Gordon	Aberdeen	Dora Lockhart Robert Bird
Keoma-Kathryn ..	Sept. 10	1406	212	Hawthorne	Hawthorne	Olga Anderson Tom Hudson
Lacombe	Oct. 22	817	172	Mountain Grove	Jones Valley	Ethel Boyes Virgil Blackmore
Leslieville	Sept. 17	1193	224	Beaver Flats	Beaver Flats	Elizabeth Albert John Sande
Markerville	12	923	183	Hola	Hola	Tilja Stephenson Virgil Flake
Mountain View ...	2	618	149	Rosebud	Jutland	Mollie Pearson Arthur Liesemer
Olds	Oct. 29	788	536	Betchton	Betchton	Elfreda Bauman Ralph Grant
Oyen	Sept. 22	931	275	Glenada	Abbott	Nettie Kornichenko Arthur Cornell
Red Deer	Oct. 11	656	189	Brookfield	Brookfield	Carolyn Pye George Christian
Sedalia	Sept. 23	468	144	Naco	Golden Centre	Ferna Cross Billy Barker
Springwater	20	568	118	Sentinel Hill	Springwater	Lena Long Bruce Lee
Stettler	5	567	166	Pilot Knob	Spring Lake	Thelma Walstrom Bill Lyster
Sundre	6	481	146	Eagle Valley	Eagle Valley	Muriel Thomas Melville Rogers
Sunnyslope	14	621	177	Antler	Buckeye	Priscilla Toews R. Thomas
Sylvan Lake	16	1328	140	Carritt	Carritt	Auril Rick Leonard Armstrong
Talbot	7	635	107	Silver Heights	Nose Hills	Bernice Preston Albert Smith
Three Hills	8	690	359	Gumbo	Gumbo	Dorothy Nielsen George Becker
Asker	...	...	68			
Cereal	...	...	82			
Cochrane	...	...	209			
Crossfield	...	...	200			
Dog Pound	...	...	112			
Ellerslie	...	...	206			
Huxley	...	...	216			
Leduc	...	...	136			
Mayton	...	...	108			
New Norway	...	...	155			
Scollard	...	...	103			
Totals	...	8240	24101			
Total number of fairs organized						40
Number of fairs held						29
Number cancelled mainly on account of Infantile Paralysis						11

SCHOLARSHIP SHORT COURSE.

The short course for the high scoring boys and girls at the various fairs held in 1927 was held at Olds, July 11 to 16 inclusive. Forty-one boys and forty girls were in attendance. The course was well up to the standard set by previous short courses and all pupils were well pleased with the course, which was packed full of pleasure and instruction. The centres from the Sedgewick line supervised by the District Agriculturist, H. W. Scott, sent their scholarship winners to Olds. The Agricultural School Scholarships for highest standing in work done during the short course were won by Byron Almost, of Buffalo View, and Marion Kobitzsch, of Hardisty, both of whom are now in attendance at the Agricultural School at Olds.

There is no questioning the fact that the school fairs and short courses are playing a very important part in arousing interest in an Agricultural education such as is offered at the Provincial Schools of Agriculture, and are doing much in the way of increasing the attendance at these institutions.

BOYS AND GIRLS' SWINE CLUBS.

Three boys and girls' swine clubs were organized and supervised from the School of Agriculture during the past season; one each at Red Deer, Innisfail and Olds. The number of active members engaged and the number of grade feeder pigs and purebreds distributed are shown in the table below:

Name of Club.	No. of Members.	No. of Grade Feeder Pigs.	No. of Purebreds.
Red Deer	27	56	6
Innisfail	30	62	7
Olds	41	82	15

The pigs used in all clubs, both grades and purebreds, were the best quality of Yorkshire obtainable, the feeders at eight to ten weeks of age giving every indication of growing out into first class bacon hogs, the purebreds also being superior specimens.

The members took good interest in this work throughout the season. Each member was visited at least twice by the supervisor, Mr. E. W. Phillips, and an attempt was made to give as much information as possible on raising bacon hogs, and the market requirements in this connection. Two classes in judging bacon hogs were given at each point, there being a good attendance on each occasion.

Swine club shows were held in connection with the school fairs, and were quite successful in spite of the bad weather and the paralysis epidemic. Eleven pairs of feeders were shown at Red Deer and Innisfail and fourteen at Olds, in addition to a number of purebreds at each point, for which special prizes were provided. A judging competition was held at each club show.

A start was made to train demonstration and judging teams at the three points, but the paralysis epidemic prevented carrying out this part of the programme.

Arrangements were made to ship the finished hogs to compete in the car-lot competition at Calgary, and while the bad weather,

late threshing and the epidemic all combined to prevent a considerable proportion of the pigs being available for shipping at the time specified, nevertheless, a fair representation of high quality stock was forwarded from all three points.

It is felt that these clubs not only resulted in a greater interest in this and similar projects on the part of the young people involved, but also in a greater sentiment in favor of the bacon type hog generally, in the districts affected. A considerable increase in the number of first-class Yorkshires is also expected from the stock distributed this past season. This will eventually assist in raising the general standard of the hogs in the district.

EXHIBIT AT CALGARY.

In compliance with a request from the Calgary Horticultural Society, the O.S.A. staged an exhibit at its fair in the third week of August. This exhibit was made up of different fruits, flowers, and vegetables grown at the school, a display of a crop rotation and a certain amount of students' work done during the winter terms.

VISITORS.

The O.S.A. experimental work is now responsible for attracting large numbers of visitors to the institution. During 1927 some thousands of people visited the experimental plots, farm and grounds. Some of these came from long distances, others from districts near the school. The Field Day was a very successful event, with between four and five hundred people present. Visitors are conducted by members of the staff over the plots, grounds and through the buildings.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

The experimental work is extensive, but only a few of the projects might be mentioned here. The hemp crop has proved to be one that can be raised quite successfully as far as results would indicate from a few years' work. As usual, a great deal of interest was displayed by visiting farmers of the district in the varieties of wheat, particularly the early maturing kinds such as Ruby, Garnet, University 22, and Reward.

The two best varieties of oats are still Banner and Victory, in the white oat type. One of the best early-maturing white oats is White Cross, a variety introduced by the Svalof plant breeding station. Large numbers of varieties of barley have been tested. These include six-rowed, two-rowed and hull-less. Trebi proved to be the highest yielder of the six-rowed varieties, but is followed closely by Bearer and O. A. C. 21. The variety Bearer stood up well under adverse weather conditions, while O.A.C. 21 lodged quite badly. Of the two-rowed types, French Chevalier gave the highest yield, and Canadian Thorpe and Hannachen were next best.

Results show that the Solo, a mottled variety, leads in yield in the pea variety tests. Golden Vine, a small yellow pea, is possibly the most outstanding field pea variety.

A number of varieties of fall wheat have been tested. On the average they have done very well, but during the winter of 1926-27 all were winter killed. These adverse experiences stimulate experimental work, and direct it in more definite channels, and as a result of the disastrous 1926-27 winter more management work with fall wheat was started this past fall.

Work is being done with grasses and clovers in introducing new varieties and strains. Gloria Timothy, introduced from Sweden four years ago, has given very outstanding results. Some strains of Western Rye and a Red Clover named Huvaxt have very outstanding merit also. Seed of the above crops has been matured and harvested in quantities and is available in limited amounts for distribution.

Vegetable seed production is being carried on fairly extensively, and results indicate a wonderful future for the business. Seeds from the following vegetables were harvested in good condition during 1926 and 1927: Swedes, mangolds, beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, peas, onions, celery, beans, several herbs and spinach. This phase of the work is attracting favorable attention.

The grounds are proving to be an attractive resort for visitors. The purpose of this work is to encourage home beautifying, and to show possibilities not only with imported nursery material, but also with native vegetation. The floral display from early May, when the crocuses bloom, followed by tulips, hyacinths and daffodils, until the fall frosts destroy the dahlias, gladioli, etc., is very fine.

WEED CONVENTION.

A convention of field supervisors and inspectors was held at the school early in the spring of 1927. The attendance at this convention was good, and the programme included discussions on weed problems, identification, control measures and weed legislation.

During the growing season several hundred plants were sent or brought in to the school for identification. This service of the O.S.A. is no doubt helpful to weed inspectors and farmers.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

This association met, as is customary, twice during the year 1927, the first meeting being held January 4 and the second on July 21 and 22. A large number of ex-students return to the O.S.A. on these occasions for the purpose of renewing acquaintances, reviewing the experimental work, and visiting the grounds and buildings. Both reunions are regularly well attended, but the numbers in attendance this year were larger than usual. During 1927 a plan was devised whereby a Life Membership in the association could be taken out; at date there are eight such members, and the plan is scarcely advertised as yet.

As an indication of the prosperity of the organization, mention might be made of the investments of its surplus funds in Government bonds. Each month the O.S.A. News, the association paper, is published and forwarded to each paid-up member. In July, to

commemorate Canada's Jubilee, a double-size number was printed, and 800 copies were sent out.

The association is a strong one, being bound together by the spirit characteristic of the O.S.A. and its students. Sub-organizations of the alumni are being formed in various localities (Edmonton is the most noteworthy) where members meet occasionally, review old times, and discuss problems connected with the welfare of the Alumni Association and the O.S.A.

The officers of the Alumni Association are as follows: Past-President, Frank Stevens, Barven Stock Farm, Midnapore; President, James G. McQuarrie, Tegler Bldg., Edmonton; First Vice-President, T. Sigurdson, R.R. No. 1, Red Deer; Second Vice-President, Miss Agnes McKay, Innisfail; Secretary-Treasurer, A. T. Kemp, Olds; Directors, Harold Phillips, Langdon; Alex. Buckley, Gleichen; Miss M. English, Fleet; Miss Muriel Welsh, Olds.

HORTICULTURE.

In the horticultural division each year something new is added to the already fairly large variety of plants growing at the O.S.A. Small fruits have done particularly well, heavy yields of strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, black, white and red currants have been obtained regularly in the past. The display of fruits attracts considerable attention from visitors, and indicates great possibilities for the future of the industry in Alberta. The ripening of loganberries and blackberries in 1927, for the second year in succession is worth noting.

Tree fruits such as cherries, apples, crabs and plums, show a certain amount of promise. Several of the apple and crab apple trees bore good crops of fruit, but this was unfortunately picked by thoughtless visitors before it was fully developed.

THE SEASON AND CROP, 1927.

The crop season of 1927 was favorable up till the latter part of August, when broken weather set in. The result was a great deal of labor in handling the crop, and a loss of a grade or two in most of the grain.

The yields of oats on the school farm averaged 75 bushels, wheat 33 bushels, and barley 53 bushels. These yields of oats and wheat were not up to the average for the station, but proved to be profitable yields. The wheat graded No. 3, while the oats are 2 C.W. The yields of hay from 50 acres average better than 11½ tons per acre. The corn and sunflowers gave below average crops, but yielded around 7 tons per acre. Potato and root crops were good in quality and yield. Threshing was done in good season at the O.S.A.

PRECIPITATION RECORDS, OLDS, 1914 to 1927.

Month.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Monthly Aver.
January .....	.....	0.49	0.75	0.60	1.16	0.75	2.05	0.60	0.35	0.65	0.70	0.65	1.15	0.40	0.78
February .....	.....	0.66	0.30	0.20	0.25	0.42	0.95	0.30	0.65	1.60	0.32	1.65	1.10	1.30	0.74
March .....	.....	0.85	0.60	1.00	0.15	0.05	1.95	1.46	0.25	0.35	1.10	1.75	1.00	0.90	0.88
April	0.29	1.00	0.60	0.75	0.18	1.02	1.63	2.10	2.31	1.29	2.57	1.19	0.61	0.50	1.15
May	0.92	4.27	5.49	4.86	2.40	1.71	1.40	0.78	0.66	5.37	1.25	1.20	0.76	2.39	2.39
June	3.49	8.09	4.53	1.88	0.76	0.96	0.48	1.57	1.28	5.56	2.02	2.50	3.58	2.51	2.80
July	1.29	7.04	4.61	0.86	0.95	1.36	3.25	4.39	1.66	2.46	5.07	2.30	1.95	2.59	3.23
August	0.58	2.50	8.56	2.44	2.46	4.43	0.62	1.82	3.88	4.23	3.88	3.27	3.98	1.66	3.17
September	1.49	1.25	1.50	2.14	0.69	1.43	0.72	0.67	0.90	1.00	0.42	3.58	8.08	3.08	1.92
October	1.50	0.73	0.93	0.31	0.50	1.05	1.53	0.02	0.60	0.00	0.75	1.04	0.42	0.93	0.73
November	1.70	0.52	0.80	0.65	0.05	1.37	0.20	1.17	0.25	0.01	0.37	0.38	1.35	0.93	0.69
December	1.90	0.02	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.59	0.30	0.05	0.65	0.10	1.60	1.10	0.75	0.33	0.66
Totals	13.16	27.42	29.57	16.19	10.05	15.14	15.08	14.93	13.44	22.62	20.05	20.61	24.73	17.51	19.14

DATES OF FIRST SEEDING AT OLDS, 1914 TO 1927.

Years.	Dates.	Years.	Dates.
1914	April 17	1921	April 27
1915	April 3	1922	April 22
1916		1923	April 13
1917 (approximately)....	May 5	1924	May 3
1918	April 12	1925	April 17
1919	April 8	1926	April 16
1920	May 15	1927	April 14

HORSES.

The horses on the farm are kept for breeding purposes. There are eighteen head on the place at the present time. They are, with one or two exceptions, good draft types of Percheron, and are on the whole strong, healthy, useful horses, some being really high class animals.

Because of the special class of British boys at the school, and the necessity for giving them considerable practical work, six horses have been kept in this winter. The remainder, however, are wintering on the stubble fields and around the straw piles, and are in excellent condition.

CATTLE.

The Shorthorn herd on the school farm has had a successful year and is in good condition this winter.

Two good young bulls were consigned to the bull sale held in Calgary in May and brought fair prices. Three yearling steers were shipped to the Royal Fair, Toronto, last December and carried off second, third, and seventh prizes in the junior yearling class.

SWINE.

There are fifteen brood sows on the farm this winter; four of these are Tamworths, two Berkshires, and nine Yorkshires.

Eighty pigs were raised on the farm in 1927, about half of these in the spring and the balance in the fall. The early fall pigs give good results, but those arriving late in the fall are very expensive to raise.

SHEEP.

A very attractive flock of twenty-two purebred Shropshire ewes is maintained on the farm. These ewes are about as good as any in the Province and are producing well.

Report of the School of Agriculture, Raymond

(O. S. LONGMAN, *Principal*)

STAFF.

The following are the members of the teaching staff at the Raymond School, with the subjects they are teaching: O. S. Longman, B.S.A., Principal; J. P. Ficht, M.Sc., Agronomy; C. O. Asplund, B.S.A., Animal Husbandry; D. L. Gilbert, B.S.A., Horticulture, English and Mathematics; G. B. Stephens, Mechanics; W. G. Smith, B.Sc., Science; L. C. D'Aigle, Dairying; E. Eisenhauer, B.S.A., B.Sc., I.E., C.E., Irrigation; S. O. Hillerud, B.S.A., Agriculture; Miss A. P. Scott, Household Administration; Miss J. Redig, B.H.Ec., Domestic Science; Miss A. L. Conroy, R.N., Nursing.

Generally speaking, the work of the staff has been most satisfactory.

ENROLLMENT.

At the close of the 1926-27 term 72 students out of a total enrollment of 100 wrote on the final examinations. Of these 36 returned for their second year course.

For the 1927-28 term there were enrolled 84 students, divided among the various school years as follows:

First Year Women	17
First Year Men	26
Second Year Women	17
Second Year Men	24
Total.....	84

The decrease in the enrollment for 1927-28 as compared to 1926-27 is due mainly to three causes: First was the adverse harvest weather which prevailed during the months of September and October. Fifty per cent. of the grain was unthreshed in Raymond Agricultural School district when winter set in. The opening of the school was delayed two weeks in order that a number of prospective students might complete the work on their farms before having to report at the school. However, as a result of the lack of help on the farms and shortage of available funds, many were unable to attend. Second, in 1926 when the Raymond School was reopened, public enthusiasm and co-operation were important factors in securing the necessary enrollment to reopen the school. These factors have not been so apparent since the school was reopened in October, 1926. The third cause is the very small population contained within the Raymond Agricultural School district.

EXTENSION WORK.

During the summer months a considerable amount of extension work was undertaken by various members of the staff.

Miss Jessie Redig went to the Vermilion School of Agriculture where she organized and supervised School of Agriculture Girls'

Clubs throughout the Vermilion School district. Mr. C. B. Stephens, mechanics instructor, was also associated with Vermilion School and was engaged in organizing and supervising school fairs in the Peace River country.

Miss A. P. Scott assisted in supervising school fairs in the Raymond district. In addition to the school fair work, she was engaged in Women's Institute work from June 15 to September 1.

Mr. J. P. Ficht was responsible for the direct supervision of the school fairs in the Raymond School district. A detailed report is given later.

Pig Clubs were organized in Raymond and Magrath districts by Mr. C. O. Asplund, Animal Husbandry instructor, in addition to his regular duties as farm manager.

In addition to the above extension work, the school assisted in arranging and providing speakers for farmers' meetings and short courses, provided judges for agricultural fairs and assisted in the inspection of field crops.

PUBLICITY WORK.

Considerable publicity was given to the school and its activities through the co-operation of its students and ex-students. The press and the moving picture screen were freely used to keep before the mind of the people the advantages and possibilities of the Raymond School. Display exhibits were provided by the school at all the agricultural fairs in the district. These displays proved to be centres of interest and did much to direct public attention toward the school. Through the generosity of various organizations and business firms, a list of very substantial scholarships and prizes is being offered to the students of the Raymond School.

SCHOOL FAIRS.

Assistance was given from the school in carrying on school fair work in this district. Fourteen fair centres were included in this work. Many of the schools were visited during the spring term in an attempt to create more enthusiasm for this work on the part of the pupils. The value of these visits seems to depend directly on the enthusiasm which the teachers have for the school fairs. In practically every district the general feeling seems to exist that the school fairs are becoming a more and more important influence in the school life of the children. Weather conditions prevented visiting many of the schools during the spring. However, the weather was good during most of the fair period this fall. The approximate figures for the totals of fair work in the Raymond district are given below:

Number of Fairs	14
Number of children taking part	3,387
Number of Entries, Agric. and H. Science	6,570
School Work	3,925
Total Entries	10,495

At present two new districts (Foremost and Manyberries), are contemplating the organization of school fairs.

PIG CLUBS.

In the spring of 1927 two swine clubs were started in the vicinity of the Raymond School of Agriculture; one at Magrath with thirteen members and one at Raymond with twenty-six members.

Considerable enthusiasm in the project was expressed by the adult members of the community which made the obtaining of prize money relatively easy. The Magrath club received financial assistance from the local Agricultural Society, while the town council of Raymond voted the necessary money for the Raymond club.

Tamworth pigs were used in both clubs. The feeder stock were grade Tamworths purchased some distance away, and brought in by truck. Feeder pigs in the spring of 1927 were quite scarce and consequently high priced. The cost of the feeders used this year was \$6.50 each, transportation included.

Each boy or girl received two feeder pigs. Three feeders died during the summer, leaving 75. Of this number 68 were delivered for shipping when the car-lot was made up. The car-lot was made up jointly by the two clubs. Following is a summary showing the financial returns from this shipment:

Weight of 68 pigs	9,800 lbs.
Average weight per pig	144 lbs.
Average price, per cwt.	\$ 9.50
Average price, per pig	13.68
Average cost, per pig	6.50
Average return over cost, per pig	7.18

The car of pigs shipped graded as follows: Select bacon, 5; thick smooths, 28; lights, 34; heavies, 1; total, 68.

Many of our best pigs were under weight or our percentage of selects would have been much higher. High cost of feeders, together with high-priced feed and low prices for pork at the time shipment was made combined to make the year a very trying one from a financial standpoint. However, it was amply shown, that where proper care was given the pigs, even though the year was generally unsatisfactory, a fair profit was made.

Three judging classes were held during the summer for the purpose of instructing the club members; these classes were well supported and enthusiastic. A judging competition was held in connection with both local fairs and judging teams were selected to represent the clubs at the central show, but owing to the infantile paralysis epidemic this show was cancelled.

Forty-five registered sows are being bred to farrow next spring and the prospects are bright for the continuation and expansion of these clubs another year.

One member in the Magrath club purchased a young boar for use by the members of the club. The Raymond club is using a boar which was obtained under the Dominion Government Sire Loan policy. We are generally pleased with the quality of the breeding stock and feel that with this much good stock in the district we can get some clubs successfully under way for another year.

HORTICULTURE.

The winter of 1926-27 was rather mild and there was very little killing back of perennial trees and plants. Trees during the year made rapid growth, and flowering was abundant both in the case of the fruit trees and flowering shrubs. The lilacs and roses were never seen to better advantage.

Fruit set in large quantities and undoubtedly would have produced a very large crop had it not been for the early autumn frosts. However, all varieties produced ripened fruit. Among those producing averagely good yields were the Waneta and Disota plums and Transcendent and Whitney crab-apples. There were also twelve good Hibernial apples from two trees. Currants, both white and red, produced good crops, but the black currant crop was only fair. Only one variety of strawberries (Senator Dunlop) was grown and this produced an excellent yield.

The vegetable crop was very satisfactory and the garden attracted hundreds of visitors during the summer. Besides the more common vegetables, pumpkins, muskmelons and watermelons were experimented with. Pumpkins produced a very good crop, the largest weighing 45 pounds, while about 20 muskmelons and two watermelons were produced.

The annual flowers made a very good showing and large numbers of perennials bloomed profusely, although our main perennial stock was put in this year. Our dahlias were very good, and we had the earliest flowers (by two weeks) in the country, due to starting the tubers in the green house. Generally speaking, it was an excellent horticultural year considering the excess moisture that fell especially in the spring of the year.

BEE-KEEPING.

The apiary at this school consists of seven colonies. Five colonies were wintered last year, but one came out so weak that it was destroyed. Three more packages were purchased, and our total colonies brought up to seven. The past season was a very poor one for honey production here, the average yield being slightly over 30 pounds to the hive. Only one of our older hives produced up to expectations. The students at the school are taking a keen interest in bee-keeping, and it is hoped that as a result a few hives will be kept on their farms on their return.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK WITH FIELD CROPS.

The field plot experiments which were carried on at the school during 1927, under the direct supervision of Mr. J. P. Ficht, were undertaken with two purposes in mind: first, to obtain information from work of a purely experimental nature; and second, to provide classroom and demonstration material essential to our teaching work.

In the experimental work the following projects were undertaken:

1. Crossing common varieties of field corn for the production of "hybrid seed."

2. A yield test of common varieties of wheat.
3. A yield test of common oat varieties.
4. A test of yield and sugar content of sugar beet varieties.
5. A test of various distances of thinning sugar beets.
6. A preliminary test of some field bean and pea varieties.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in the work with corn owing to backward conditions during the spring. However, some hybrid seed was produced, and is being cured for yield tests next year. Crosses of North Western Dent were made with Gehu, Minnesota No. 13, and North Dakota White Flint.

The yield test of wheat included the following varieties: Early Triumph, Garnet, Huron, Kitchener, Marquis, Marquis 10-B, Red Bobs 222, Red Fife, Renfrew, Reward, Supreme, and Fisher's No. 1.

Three varieties of oats were tested, namely, Banner, Victory, and Leader. As part of this series of plots was spoiled by extremely wet weather after seeding, the results respecting yields are not conclusive for this season. However, notes were taken respecting lodging and other features. The Leader variety showed a more marked tendency to lodge during this season than the other two.

Seven varieties of sugar beets were tested for yield and sugar content, the latter part of this work being done by the Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd.

Field beans are being given some attention in this part of the Province. Seed of three suitable varieties was obtained from the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge. The results this year were not entirely satisfactory, due to adverse weather. However, beans of a good quality were produced.

Material for classroom work has been saved from the experimental plots. In addition to this, small plots of many other crops were raised. This material not only forms a valuable part of our equipment for winter study; but is also interesting for observation by students and others who visit the school during the growing season.

LIVESTOCK EXPERIMENTS.

The sheep and swine experiments undertaken were under the supervision of Mr. C. O. Asplund for the purpose of determining the value of sugar beet molasses in the feeding of self-fed fattening pigs. Although the lot fed molasses made slightly larger gains than that not receiving molasses, it required more grain to make this gain as well as an additional ten pounds of molasses per day, and while it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusions from a single test it would appear from this experiment that where grain is being self-fed to fattening pigs, there is no value in the addition of beet molasses.

An experiment was carried out in lamb feeding to compare oats and barley as a concentrate supplement in a ration of alfalfa and hay, to determine the value of beet pulp when fed to fattening lambs with a ration of barley and alfalfa hay, and to determine the value of beet molasses as a substitute for part of the grain in feeding fattening lambs.

Results of the experiment indicated that barley proved more efficient in the production of gains than oats when fed in a ration consisting of pulp and alfalfa hay. The reductions in the amount of hay and pulp required to produce a hundred pounds gain when barley was used in place of oats is quite marked. It was also shown that the addition of pulp to a ration consisting of barley and alfalfa hay very materially increased the daily gains and reduced the cost per hundred pounds gain. The ration in which part of the barley was replaced by molasses proved less efficient than that in which a full feed of barley was given. While this ration was second in the cheapness with which gains were produced, it would be impossible to say whether this efficiency was the result of the pulp or molasses or both.

PRECIPITATION.

Precipitation records for the past two years show a very wide variation. The 1927 records show that more moisture fell during that year than any other year yet recorded at the school.

The following table gives the comparison between the years 1926 and 1927:

	1926.	1927.
January	.675	.310
February	.200	1.500
March	.200	.525
April	.670	2.400
May	.570	8.495
June	4.030	2.100
July	.720	2.900
August	1.180	1.560
September	2.610	3.300
October .....	.....	.600
November	.780	2.300
December	.670	1.150
	12.305	27.122

This table shows that more than double the moisture fell in 1927 than in 1926.

Report of the School of Agriculture, Vermilion

(W. J. ELLIOTT, *Principal*)

CROP CONDITIONS.

Generally speaking, crops in this district turned out well, although unfavorable weather during the late fall made it difficult to get the threshing done, and seriously delayed the hauling of the grain. The yield is the best in years, but the quality of the grain is two to four grades lower than last year. Two belts of frost struck this district in August, one about 15 miles north and extending toward the Saskatchewan line, the other south of Islay and also running east. Both of these did considerable damage to grain in the area affected. It was a small area, however, compared to that unaffected by frost and, generally speaking, the crops were good in the Vermilion district.

WEATHER REPORT—TEMPERATURE.

The following table indicates the average maximum and minimum temperatures during each month of the year for 1926 and 1927, together with the highest and lowest temperatures recorded during each month.

Month.	Average Daily Maximum.		Average Daily Minimum.		Highest Tempera- ture.		Lowest Tempera- ture.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
January	20.3	11.8	2.5	— 9.6	42.0	39.0	—29	—40
February	22.9	13.2	2.7	—12.0	54.0	33.0	—29	—38
March	34.2	32.7	....	14.0	49.0	45.0	....	— 8
April	47.6	45.4	....	23.7	79.0	63.0	....	— 5
May	64.8	58.0	38.0	35.6	81.0	73.5	23	25
June	67.3	71.0	42.9	45.1	93.0	84.0	34	30
July	78.2	73.8	49.3	49.7	94.0	87.0	39	32
August	76.6	75.9	49.3	45.8	85.0	86.0	32	35
September	71.4	60.9	46.4	39.6	70.0	80.0	15	24
October	49.3	53.9	23.3	26.9	74.0	75.0	11	10
November	25.6	17.8	5.3	— 3.1	55.0	43.0	— 2	—36
December	13.7	4.0	— 7.4	—15.6	42.0	38.0	—36	—44

PRECIPITATION (SNOW AND RAIN) BY MONTHS, 1926 and 1927.

Month.	Rainfall, inches.		Month.	Rainfall, inches.	
	1926.	1927.		1926.	1927.
January	.50	.10	July	1.93	6.66
February	1.90	.10	August	4.84	1.70
March	.20	.10	September	1.00	3.25
April	.33	2.36	October	.30	2.60
May	1.81	1.12	November	.90	2.75
June	2.55	2.00	December	.80	.45
Total.....				12.02	23.19

SUNSHINE RECORD.

This table gives the total sunshine per month during 1926 and 1927 with the daily average for the corresponding year and month.

SUNSHINE TABLE.

Month.	Total hrs., per Mo.		Daily Average.		Month.	Total hrs., per Mo.		Daily Average.	
Jan.	87.7	115.4	2.8	3.7	July	291.7	262.8	9.4	8.4
Feb.	89.0	145.1	3.1	5.1	Aug. ...	184.5	290.8	5.9	9.3
Mar.	198.9	136.4	6.4	4.4	Sept. ...	104.0	171.5	3.4	5.7
April ...	186.2	226.9	6.2	7.5	Oct.	121.2	110.9	3.9	3.5
May	199.0	181.1	6.2	5.8	Nov. ...	51.6	66.4	1.7	2.1
June ...	250.1	264.1	8.3	8.8	Dec.	97.3	86.3	3.1	2.7

Thus for the year 1926 there were 1,861.2 sunshine hours, while for 1927 there were 2,057.7 sunshine hours, or an increase of 196.5 hours. This fact combined with the 11.17 inches of rainfall in 1927 over 1926 accounted in large measure for the abundant crop. In connection with this fact it is interesting to remember, from the figures given above, that 1927 was decidedly a cooler summer than was 1926.

ATTENDANCE.

During the fall of 1925, after a break of some years, the Vermilion school was again opened for Canadian boys and girls. It was very uphill work getting anything like a reasonable attendance, but we were gratified on the opening day to register a total of 91 students. These were, of course, only first year students, and with the British Boys made up a class as follows: First year girls, 28; first year boys, 40; British boys, 23; total, 91.

The fall of 1926 saw a large increase in registration as we enrolled a total of 130 students, 123 of these being Canadian boys and girls. This class was made up as follows: Second year girls, 6; second year boys, 24; first year girls, 38; first year boys, 55; British boys, 7; total, 130.

During the past fall our registration has again increased and we are pleased to report a total of 150 students made up as follows: Second year girls, 16; second year boys, 24; first year girls, 31; first year boys, 61; British boys, 18; total, 150.

The British boys have, generally speaking, been doing well, and so far seem to be as good as any group yet.

With a registration of 150 students we find the available rooming and boarding accommodation taxed to the limit. We actually received 232 applications last fall, and if these had come to the school there would have been no possibility of finding board and room for them. As a matter of fact 150 students fill the town up almost completely, and unless additional accommodation is provided we cannot hope to increase the attendance at the school.

THE SCHOOL FARM.

We have had the care of the accounts of the farm at this end as well as the account of sales. All of these together with the bank books, were in Mr. Douglas' hands before the end of the year 1927. We should just like to emphasize the value of the farm with its livestock as an assisting factor for our instructional work in the school.

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS.

During the past year Mr. Whitbread was given an assistant for the experimental plot work. In the main the plots consisted of variety tests of wheat, oats, barley, peas and flax. We also conducted tests with vegetables, legumes and grasses. Nothing very pretentious was attempted, but what experimental work was carried out was looked after properly, and we do not hesitate to recommend its continuance during 1928.

The main intention this year was to grow trial variety rows and plots with a view to securing material for classroom work, and at the same time to bulk up our choice grain samples. In doing this, however, we carried out a few comparative tests with wheat, oats, barley, etc. These plots were carried out in duplicate, so that the results have some significance, although two years' work cannot in any sense be taken as final.

The number of wheats tried in 1926 was increased for 1927 to meet with the wishes of the committee on varietal zonation for the Province. The yields were exceptionally high for 1927, but many of the plots went down with the abundant rains in the fall, and in many cases the quality of the grain was very poor. Further particulars regarding the wheat varieties may be obtained from our records.

Eleven varieties of oats were tested on 1/135-acre plots. All the common varieties were included in our tests, and the oats generally were of good marketable quality.

Nine barley varieties were tested in duplicate on 1/135-acre plots. The varieties are those most commonly grown in this district.

A number of varieties of field peas were grown in small plots. These did well, the seed matured and was used on the regular plots during the past summer. Arthur, Prussian Blue, Golden Vine, White Alaska and Champlain are among the best that may be grown in this district. The seed was matured in splendid shape.

Last year we tried four varieties of flax, but the frost and snow destroyed them. This year, however, we have had better results, as the same four varieties matured and produced a very fair sample of seed.

Three rows of Sweet Clover, six of Red Clover and two of Alfalfa were tried last year. The Sweet Clover and some of the Red Clover did well, but the Alfalfa seemed to kill out badly. These same varieties have been grown this year with a view to selecting those that may be included in comparative tests. The results were just about the same as last year.

GRASSES.

Six varieties of grasses were seeded in rows and indicated good growth. For forage crops millet and corn were grown and a wind-break of sunflowers around the test plot area. The millet and sunflowers made very good growth, so also did the corn, which produced more ears and grain this year than last year.

SWEDE TURNIPS.

For the first time we have tried four varieties of Swede turnips. The year was a good one for this type of root and the yields were very fair, ranging from 24.2 to 15.4 tons per acre. These roots were turned over to the farm from the 1/110-acre plots on which they were grown. All varieties were sown 3 feet apart.

FIELD CARROTS.

We also tried three varieties of field carrots in single plots 1/110 acre in size. Yields secured were from 14.8 to 11.5 tons per acre.

Details of the comparative yields of the grain and root crops referred to above may be secured from our records.

VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION.

The year 1927 proved excellent for the production of vegetable seeds. The following varieties were tried: parsnips, carrots, beets, turnips and cabbage. The roots had been carefully selected the year before and were planted in the usual manner and the result is very encouraging indeed. The seeds will be tested out in 1928 for their ability to produce vegetables of good size, shape, quantity and trueness to type. A careful check will be made of their germination.

Home-grown seed was tried out here this year under field conditions, and with the exception of cabbage did quite equally to the other vegetables on the area. For next year's seed work there has been set aside a quantity of roots of all those used in the school fair bulletin, when we hope to try the home-grown seeds of vegetables in comparison with imported seeds.

FRUITS.

The fruit trees and bushes responded to the ideal season by making an exceptional growth and in many cases giving exceptional yields.

Raspberries, which are our oldest established fruit, yielded their largest crop of any year so far. They are, however, infested with a fungus disease (Mosaic) which greatly cut down their ability to produce.

The abundant crop of raspberries produced on the farm here and the ease with which they may be grown is clear evidence of the fact that they should be found on every farm. Some distribution from our plot has been made to alumni members and others.

In addition to some 350 yards of bulk raspberries, the name of which we do not know, but which is an excellent producer, some known varieties are being grown with a view to determining their suitability and yielding qualities.

Red, white and black currants gave every indication of producing large yields, but to rid them of the fruit borer all blossoms and fruit were removed at a time that infection was certain. This is the only known remedy for this insect, and we hope next year to

harvest this splendid crop which promised so much during the past summer. New varieties of currants are being developed for comparative work on yield and suitability.

Ground cherries yielded a bountiful crop, and many of these were used for jelly purposes in the Domestic Science department and are now being used in the girls' dormitory.

Plums appeared on some of the native trees this year for the first time. The trees are getting to the age where each year should see more of these splendid fruits.

As yet no fruit has appeared on the crab and early strain apple trees. These, of course, are too young for bearing, but are acquiring good growth.

It is hoped that the area for fruit may be extended, and that a stock of strawberries and gooseberries may be added next spring.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

This body is by virtue of its ever-increasing members becoming a much worth-while organization. The new classes in the school are all enrolling, and these new members have the enthusiasm that goes to make such a body a success. Three copies of the official organ (*The Radio*) were printed during the vacation months. The membership fee was raised by the unanimous approval of all those in attendance at the summer business meeting. This change in itself speaks well for the attitude which the members bear to their association.

Some 65 members attended the summer re-union in July, and they and their friends, after inspecting the lawns, plots and live-stock, enjoyed a lawn party and lunch followed by a dance in the evening. It is with a great deal of confidence that the alumni executive look forward to another year of ex-student activities. We hope to see the enrollment greatly increased by those students now in attendance at the school.

BRITISH BOYS.

1924 Class.—It is becoming increasingly difficult to keep track of the first class of 64 British boys. Quite a number have passed out of our knowledge, because many of them have not kept us informed of their movements, but so far as we know their standing at December 1, 1927, is as follows:

Still on farm and doing well	21
Still on farm and doing fair	6
Gone back home or to some other country	8
Gone to the city	15
Whereabouts unknown	12
Deceased (R. Bell, F. Cunningham)	2
	64

It will thus be seen that 27, or 42%, are still on farms and 21 of these are doing well. As reported last year, the following have bought farms of their own or are renting on their own account:

Allan Hastings, bought a farm near Busby.
 F. Crease bought a farm near Busby.
 W. Waddell bought a farm near Leduc.

G. Inglis bought a farm near Busby.
 F. Richford took homestead north of Vermilion.
 C. Griffith, renting farm near Leduc.
 R. A. Purkis, managing Mr. Cormack's farm, Alix.

Three of the 1924 class have gone to Peace River: F. Brooks-Bailey, H. Woffindin and J. Gibson.

1925 *Class*.—This class of 23 British boys has not made nearly as good a record as the first, or 1924 class. Of this class the following is the record as correctly as I can give it, December 1, 1927:

On farm and doing well	4
On farm and doing fair	1
Gone home or to another country.....	8
Gone to the city	9
Whereabouts unknown	1
	23

So far as I know, none of this group have either bought or rented land.

1926 *Class*.—Only 7 boys came forward in this group, and as they were moved to Claresholm a week or ten days after landing here, for the purpose of completing their course, we have therefore no further knowledge of this group.

1927 *Class*.—This class, 15 in number, landed at Vermilion on October 26. On the same date Jas. K. Lamb, who had been working near Bittern Lake, Alta., and who had been accepted under the scheme, came to Vermilion. On Sunday, October 29th, Mr. Ranicar, who had been detained at Quebec, landed, and a few days later Mr. Hart came to us through the office at Edmonton. Thus we have a total of 18 in this group, and Mr. Gentleman, of Alix, has been secured to care for them. Generally speaking, the group is working well, and many of them give promise of doing well upon a farm. So far as we can judge now, this is the best group that has yet come forward.

Early in 1927 it was understood that the Dominion Government would secure positions for the British boys and supervise them at their work. We believe the same plan will be followed for 1928, but shall render every assistance possible.

SCHOOL FAIRS—SEED REPORT.

During the summer we carried out a rather careful test of the seeds supplied to our school fair centres, from the standpoint of yield, germinability and trueness to type.

School fair seeds were only received from Steele Briggs, Webb and Sutton for the above purpose, but to make the test more complete we secured as well similar seeds from bulk stock of the following firms: John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton; Kenneth McDonald, Ottawa; McKenzie's, Calgary; Patmore's, Brandon; and William Rennie, Toronto. These seeds were all planted side by side on the same day and harvested at the same time.

In testing out the seeds from Steele Briggs, Webb and Sutton, we secured samples from the stock shipped to Raymond, Claresholm, Olds, Sedgewick and Vermilion. The result of our experiments show that from the germination, yield and trueness to type

standpoints, generally speaking, the firms stand in the following order of merit: Patmores (Brandon), McKenzie's, Wm. Rennie, McDonalds, Steele Briggs, Webb and Sutton, Bruce.

There are, of course, individual exceptions to this order, but judging from the standpoint of the general results obtained from seeds supplied this year, the above order stands.

SCHOOL FAIRS.

This work was extended during 1927. In addition to the fairs in the Vermilion district, the Edmonton district was added to our list, and still further we were required to start school fairs in the Peace River district. Mr. Heckbert had charge of the Vermilion district, Mr. Malaher took over the Edmonton district, and Mr. C. B. Stephens, of the Raymond School of Agriculture, was secured to assist with the Peace River territory. The fairs organized in the Vermilion territory were about the same in number as last year, while the fairs in the Edmonton territory were increased from six to nine. In the Peace River district four new fairs were established.

We encountered one serious difficulty in connection with the holding of the fairs last fall, and that was the prevalence of infantile paralysis. We had the promise of one hundred per cent. fairs, but owing to the above cause the following fairs were cancelled: Vermilion, Elk Point, Boian, Fort Saskatchewan, Manville, Innisfree, Namao, Dewberry, Naughton Glen, Lea Park and Kitscoty. In addition to this several fairs were held where the children were only permitted to bring their exhibits and then were required to return to their homes at once. This, of course, detracted greatly from the enthusiasm of these fairs.

SCHOOL FAIR DATES.

Sept. 5, Islay; Sept. 6, Minburn; Sept. 7, Ranfurly; Sept. 8, Landonville; Sept. 9, Vegreville; Sept. 9, Berwyn; Sept. 10, Waterhole; Sept. 10, Ashmont; Sept. 12, Wainwright; Sept. 13, Spirit River; Sept. 14, Waskatenau; Sept. 15, Bruderheim; Sept. 15, Sexsmith; Sept. 16, Round Hill; Sept. 19, Legal; Sept. 20, Morinville; Sept. 21, Two Hills; Sept. 21, Mundare; Oct. 7, Tofield.

For convenience we are reporting all of the fairs held in the Vermilion, Edmonton and Peace River districts in one list, which is arranged alphabetically. In all, 19 fairs were held in spite of the paralysis epidemic, and the details are given below:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fair.	No. Schools.	No. Pupils.	No. Entries.	Livestock Prizes.	Gov't Grant.
Ashmont	11	270	618	\$57.30	\$38.20
Berwyn	11	175	1527	75.25	50.17
Bruderheim	8	252	1014	56.05	37.36
Islay	6	75	420	47.50	31.66
Landonville	7	168	686	34.00	23.66
Legal	12	420	876	85.30	56.85
Minburn	6	115	539	43.20	28.80
Morinville	8	219	499	21.90	14.60
Mundare	9	241	902	.....	.....
Ranfurly ..	9	143	871	104.00	69.33
Round Hill	6	165	760	48.70	34.25
Sexsmith	7	138	570	7.00	4.66
Spirit River	8	153	602	11.60	7.60
Tofield	10	302	1050	66.00	44.00
Two Hills	7	297	864	.....	.....
Vegreville	24	475	3020	125.25	75.00
Wainwright	13	277	1017	16.75	11.16
Waskatenau	7	180	580	26.00	17.35
Waterhole	7	158	994	63.25	42.16
Totals.....	174	4323	17,417	\$889.05	\$586.87

In addition, it will be remembered that the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Education each present a diploma to the school in each fair centre which has the best exhibit of agricultural products or educational work. The table below will give particulars of this and will also indicate the scholarship winners at each point. The name of the alternate appears second in each case.

Fair.	Winner Dept. Educ. Diploma	Winner Dept. Agric. Dip.	Girl Scholarship Winners.	Boy Scholarship Winners.
Ashmont	Shelton	Shelton	Mary Steel	Chas. Chesire.
Berwyn	Shaftesbury	Peace Prairie	Chrissie Steel	Roger Hannaford.
Bruderheim	Walker	Walker	Uldine Lutman	H. Krui.
			nez McPhillamy	S. Walsh.
			E. Hennig	A. Hennig.
			J. Schultz	A. Bartz.
				B. Schultz.
Islay	Bridstow	Morrison	R. Bowser	D. Urquhart.
			H. Fenton	G. Potter
			E. Bridstow	
Landonville	Telegraph	Telegraph	I. Dufour	E. McNamara.
			A. Allan	C. McNamara.
				J. Dufour.
Legal	Fedorah	Fedorah	L. Monpetit	L. Easton.
			F. Close	E. Jalbert.
Minburn	Minburn Sr.	Minburn Sr.	Ruth Gray	D. Roland.
			L. Larcombe	J. Roland.
				W. Elgie.
Morinville	L'Abbe	Belle Valley	E. Saffin	M. B. Halley.
			Y. Desmain	J. Halley.
Mundare	Mundare	Mundare	L. McAllister	J. Powley.
			E. Predie	J. Popiel.
Ranfurly	Lampburg	Lornedale	I. Francis	J. Francis.
			G. Dorward	E. Russell.
Round Hill	Round Hill Sr.	Round Hill Sr.	R. Nelson	P. Lee.
			A. Wallace	R. Blades.
Sexsmith	Tepee Creek	Sexsmith	D. Shaw	C. Novelsky.
			R. King	K. Willis.
Spirit River	Spirit City	Spirit City	A. Brown	W. Reed.
			M. Rozka	C. Harrington.
			A. Rozka	
Tofield	Anderson	Tofield	E. Jacobs	C. Gray.
			I. Robinson	D. McLaughlin.
Two Hills	Not awarded	Not awarded	H. Simpson	D. Shandruk.
			F. Ewasjuk	P. Young.
Vegreville	Not awarded	Not awarded	C. Wagner	K. Self.
			E. Self	C. Schmidt.
				H. Querengessor.
Wainwright	Fabyan	Gerald	E. Cork	A. Hill.
			E. Morgan	F. Baker.
Waskatenau	Waskatenau R. 2....	Brighton	G. New	E. Henery.
			B. Phillips	G. Lewis.
Waterhole	Friedenstall	Vanrena	E. Wylie	O. Peters.
			H. Hanson	M. Coneroy.

SCHOOL FAIR SHORT COURSE.

A very successful short course was held at Vermilion from July 8 to 15. In all 42 school fair winners representing 44 school fairs gathered for the course, which was very much enjoyed by the boys and girls, who seemed to get much profit from it.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SCHOLARSHIP.

A careful record was kept of all the work and activities of those attending the short course with a view to selecting one boy and one girl to be the recipient of the scholarship presented by the Department of Agriculture. It took very close figuring to finally select the winners. These were as follows:

Winners of Girls' Scholarship.—Kathleen Mainwaring, Box 143, St. Paul des Metis, First; Mildred Cumming, Lea Park, Alternate; Dorothy Hennig, Bruderheim, Second alternate.

Winner of Boys' Scholarship.—Stanley Purka, Round Hill, First; J. Orville Ball, R.R. 2, Strathcona, Alternate; Thomas Wall, Box 2, Fort Saskatchewan, Second alternate.

SWINE CLUBS.

During the year efforts were made to extend the Swine Club work. In 1926 a club was organized at Vermilion, which did very well, while during the summer of 1927 the club was extended, taking in a number of boys and girls in the Manville district, the ultimate aim being a club in each of the Manville and Vermilion centers.

Unfortunately the unfavorable weather and delayed threshing conditions, together with the prevalence of infantile paralysis, counselled the calling off of the competition at Edmonton. Mr. Andrew, however, did assemble the carload and the club hogs were marketed co-operatively. The price realized was very satisfactory.

SHEEP ENCOURAGEMENT.

While we have not gone to the length of organizing sheep clubs, yet considerable assistance has been given to farmers who intend to add this branch of livestock to their farming efforts. Some good rams have been distributed both from our own farm flock and from outside points. Quite a number of farmers are starting into sheep in a small way.

POULTRY CLUB WORK.

Considerable interest was created in this district by the efforts of the Vegreville Co-operative Poultry Association. Meetings were held and a similar association was formed at Vermilion. A number of our best farmers received from 250 to 500 chicks from the Vegreville plant and many of them have had good success. They are planning on extending their efforts during next summer. Mr. Andrew is assisting the association as far as he is able to do so.

THE LIBRARY.

The development of our library has gone ahead steadily under Mr. Malaher. Many books have been added during the past season, and the library now numbers approximately 1,300 volumes. We were fortunate in securing a liberal grant from the Department of Agriculture, and in addition to this, gifts of books have come from ex-students, from others, and from some of the city public libraries. The Calgary library sent us about 300 volumes.

LEGUME CULTURE.

We continued the production of cultures for 1927 covering the following legumes: Sweet clover, alfalfa, field peas, red clover, white Dutch clover, vetch, sweet peas, beans.

The production was about 8 per cent. over that of 1926, and samples were sent to all sections of the Province. The total cash returned to the Department was \$1,286.76, and as the culture cost not more than last year (13 cents per bottle) it would represent a profit of approximately \$700. With the new oven which was built by Mr. Brown last fall, we shall be in still better shape for the work in 1928.

PROTEIN WORK.

Owing to the break down in the gas plant at this school we were unable to proceed further with this work, although Mr. Brown had his samples all ready for testing.

SCHOOL LAWN.

During 1927 the school lawn was improved very considerably over 1926. The 800 evergreens have evidently rooted well and with no special care made a wonderful growth, averaging 12 to 15 inches growth during the summer, while in certain cases these small trees have grown as much as 24 inches.

Dahlias did exceptionally well this year, and next year we hope to have a solid bed of these, numbering about a hundred. Peonies also proved to be a great attraction. Many compliments were received last summer regarding the condition of the lawns.

EXCURSIONS.

We think the time has come to encourage auto excursions to the school, and during 1928 we intend to get in touch with various farm organizations with a view to having them come to look over the school grounds, experimental plots and farm livestock. Very probably these excursions or picnics will be arranged for during August.

THE STAFF'S SUMMER WORK, 1927.

W. J. Elliott—General supervision all branches, assisted in school fair work, held summer short course and worked for school attendance.

J. F. Andrew—Supervision Agricultural School farm, pig clubs, sheep and poultry work, helped with short course, judged at school fairs.

S. C. Heckbert—Supervision school fairs, visited new territory, assisted short course, arranged fair dates and judged at fairs. Also prepared blue-print covering general report of all school fairs.

W. G. Malaher—Worked in Edmonton territory reviving school fairs, judged at fairs in fall.

B. J. Whitbread—Experimental plots, assisted with short course.

C. B. Stephen—Worked in Peace River and supervised our good school fairs.

Miss F. Edwards—Did work in connection with V.S.A. clubs, judged at school fairs, assisted with short course.

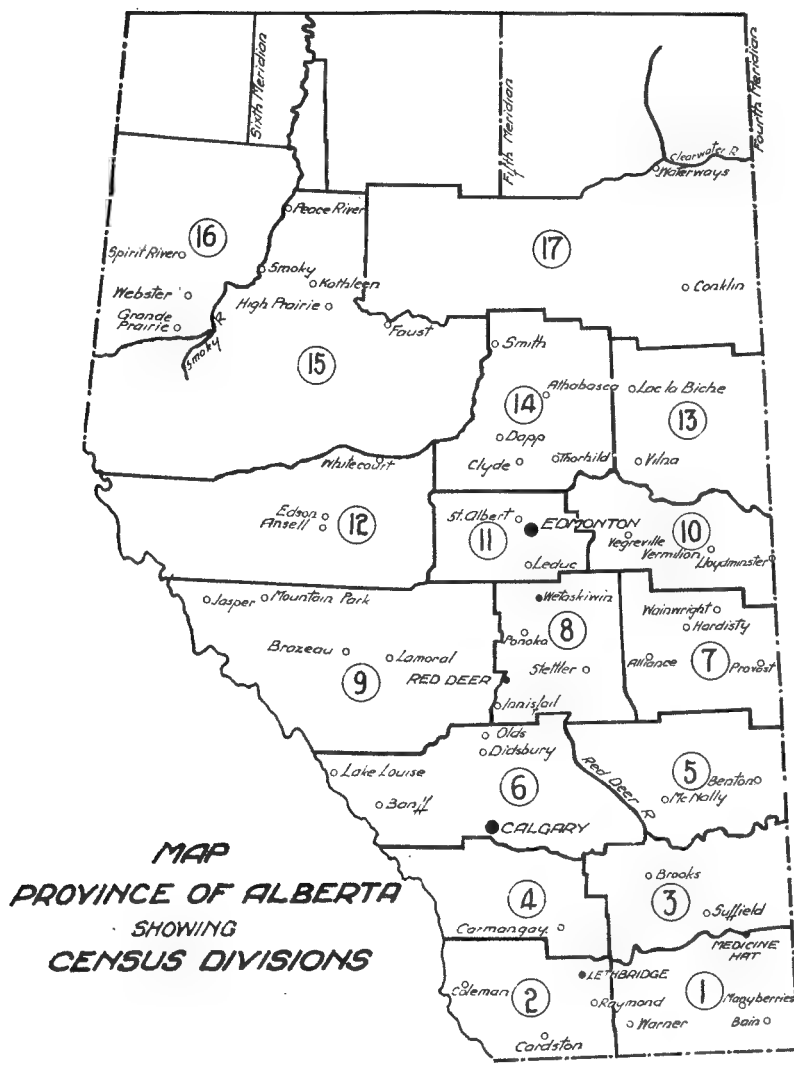
Miss J. Redig—Was loaned to us by Raymond School of Agriculture, assisted with V.S.A. clubs with which she did excellent work, and assisted with short course.

THE PRESENT STAFF.

W. J. Elliott, B.S.A., Principal and Instructor in Civics and Farm Management; J. F. Andrew, B.S.A., Farm Manager and Instructor in Animal Husbandry; S. C. Heckbert, Instructor in Mechanics; W. R. Brown, B.S.A., M.Sc., Instructor in Science; B. J. Whitbread, B.S.A., Instructor in Agronomy; W. G. Malaher,

B.S.A.; Instructor in English and Mathematics; F. B. Dixon, Part Mathematics and special high school work; A. Sharpe, Assistant Instructor in Blacksmithing; H. Pearson, Instructor in Dairying; Dr. Haworth, Instructor in Veterinary Science; Miss Marjorie Alexander, B.H.Ec., Instructor in Sewing; Miss Ferne Edwards, Instructor in Cooking; Miss M. P. Shaw, Instructor in Household Economics; Mrs. E. Corley, Instructor in Nursing.

We cannot close this report without referring to the excellent assistance that we have received from the staff, and in this we include Miss Stone in the office. No Principal could have had more sympathy, loyalty and real help than the writer has enjoyed, and it is to this united effort that we attribute the splendid attendance and harmonious effort that we have had at the Vermilion School of Agriculture.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1926-1927.

1926

1927

Acreage.	Yield per acre Bush.	Total Yield Bush.	Price.	Value.	FIELD CROPS	Acreage	Yield per acre Bush.	Total Yield Bush.	Price.	Value.
6,057,000	18½	112,047,000	\$1.05	\$117,649,350	Spring Wheat	6,165,000	27.4	168,921,000	\$.98	\$165,542,580
58,000	18½	1,073,000	1.05	1,126,650	Winter Wheat	86,000	27.4	2,356,400	1.04	2,450,556
6,115,000	18½	113,120,000	1.05	\$118,776,000	All Wheat	6,251,000	27.4	171,277,400	.98.1	\$167,993,236
1,907,000	30	57,210,000	.38	21,739,800	Oats	2,248,000	45	101,160,000	.44	44,510,400
405,000	22	8,910,000	.42	3,742,200	Barley	400,000	30	12,000,000	.58	6,960,000
112,000	12	1,344,000	.68	913,920	Rye	156,500	20	3,130,000	.77	2,410,100
11,700	7	81,900	1.50	122,850	Flax	12,600	16	201,600	1.61	324,576
15,700	30	471,000	.60	282,600	Mixed Grains	15,400	39.9	614,000	.53	325,420
1,000	15	15,000	1.50	22,500	Peas	1,350	18.5	25,000	2.25	56,250
410	15	6,000	2.25	13,500	Beans	1,270	15.2	41,000	2.50	10,250
8,567,810		181,157,900		\$145,613,370	Total Field Crops..	9,085,120		288,412,100		\$222,590,232
		Cwt.			ROOT CROPS			Cwt.		
32,550	91	2,962,050	\$1.31	\$ 3,880,285	Potatoes	31,100	104.1	3,237,510	\$1.00	\$3,237,510
8,600	130	1,118,000	1.81	2,023,580	Turnips, Mangolds, etc.	5,850	95.4 Tons.	558,000 34,000	1.13	630,540
5,100	Tons. 6¼	37,300	6.75	251,775	Sugar Beets	5,000	6.8		7.00	238,000
46,250				\$ 6,155,640	Total Root Crops....	41,950				\$4,106,050
		Tons.			FODDER CROPS			Tons.		
1,850,000	2½	4,625,000	\$10.00	\$ 46,250,000	Green Feed	1,500,000	2.50	3,750,000	\$10.00	\$37,500,000
278,700	1¾	487,725	11.00	5,364,975	Hay and Clover	287,000	2.09	599,830	10.41	6,244,230
52,700	2½	131,750	14.50	1,910,375	Alfalfa	42,000	3.09	130,000	12.29	1,597,700
50,000	4½	225,000	5.00	1,125,000	Fodder Corn	15,000	5.45	82,000	6.67	546,940
17,000	10	170,000	2.50	425,000	Sunflowers	10,200	12.00	122,400	2.50	306,000
2,248,400		5,639,475		\$ 55,075,350	Total Fodder Crops	1,854,200		4,684,230		\$46,194,870

FIELD CROPS OF ALBERTA—1906 TO 1927 (INC.)
Showing acreage under cultivation, Yields, Value, etc.

Year.	SPRING WHEAT				FALL WHEAT			
	Acreage	Total Yield Bus.	Average Yield Bus.	Price	Total Yield Bus.	Average Yield Bus.	Price	Total Value
1906	115,502	2,654,661	23.07	\$.61	1,801,359	21.11	\$.71	\$ 928,955
1907	123,935	2,261,610	18.25	.....	1,932,925	20.66	.....	1,855,608
1908	312,977	4,001,564	18.81	.63	3,093,422	23.47	.96	2,558,198
1909	324,472	5,155,455	18.97	.63	3,212,344	22.63	.72	1,826,782
1910	450,493	5,597,966	12.86	.68	2,206,564	16.48	.72	1,588,726
1911	757,493	15,730,238	20.75	.58	4,336,749	23.74	.75	3,252,562
1912	957,574	17,434,774	18.20	.58	2,395,875	19.33	.59	1,413,566
1913	1,043,114	20,360,104	19.51	.61	1,250,129	14.93	.62	775,080
1914	989,561	15,102,083	15.26	.61	837,204	16.77	.84	786,972
1915	2,098,123	65,289,000	31.12	.88	1,249,000	31.30	.84	1,049,160
1916	1,549,075	41,163,471	26.57	.88	1,447,475	23.90	1.39	621,930
1917	2,622,853	51,805,839	19.00	.88	1,023,173	20.00	1.98	2,025,883
1918	3,018,371	33,090,544	7.65	.92	660,975	15.00	1.92	1,269,072
1919	2,827,935	33,935,224	12.00	.92	639,450	16.62	2.43	1,553,863
1920	4,035,003	82,712,738	20.50	1.52	712,777	18.76	1.52	1,083,421
1921	4,564,290	51,576,000	11.30	.77	1,468,000	17.25	.71	1,042,000
1922	5,701,041	64,991,867	11.40	.68	748,826	11.60	.74	554,131
1923	5,088,383	142,475,000	28.00	.65	2,359,000	28.00	.65	1,533,350
1924	5,549,552	61,045,072	11.00	.65	266,871	11.00	1.20	320,245
1925	5,687,449	102,374,082	18.00	1.12	581,400	18.00	1.12	651,168
1926	6,057,000	112,047,000	18.50	1.05	1,073,000	18.50	1.05	1,126,650
1927	6,165,000	168,921,000	27.40	.98	2,356,400	27.40	1.04	2,450,656

Year.	WHEAT				OATS			
	Acreage	Total Yield Bus.	Average Yield Bus.	Price	Total Yield Bus.	Average Yield Bus.	Price	Total Value
1906	177,127	3,966,020	22.39	\$.65	13,136,913	39.12	.....	\$ 3,284,298
1907	207,900	4,194,535	20.17	.92	9,247,914	30.11	.....	3,144,290
1908	317,633	7,094,926	22.34	.67	15,922,974	38.93	.34	4,599,238
1909	426,639	8,667,759	19.85	.74	2,815,661	38.76	.24	5,356,719
1910	592,160	7,804,520	13.38	.69	12,165,530	24.66	.32	2,590,739
1911	940,164	20,066,957	21.36	.62	27,604,993	41.21	.28	7,729,398
1912	1,078,685	19,830,649	18.48	.64	37,085,234	38.15	.24	8,900,456
1913	1,126,833	21,610,233	19.17	.61	44,078,325	36.09	.24	10,578,798
1914	1,039,491	15,939,287	15.33	.91	34,597,117	38.01	.42	14,830,789
1915	2,138,081	66,538,000	31.12	.88	90,582,694	57.66	.31	28,080,635
1916	1,567,738	41,610,946	26.54	1.38	67,982,239	48.78	.46	27,967,189
1917	2,674,557	52,829,012	19.75	1.74	86,726,170	32.14	.63	54,007,487
1918	3,062,436	28,751,519	7.75	1.92	60,322,717	22.75	.73	44,035,533
1919	2,866,410	34,574,674	12.06	2.31	65,725,085	36.60	.64	42,064,054
1920	4,072,993	83,425,515	20.48	1.52	115,079,241	37.25	.36	41,428,526
1921	4,649,404	58,044,000	11.40	.77	64,192,000	30	.38	15,406,000
1922	5,765,595	65,740,693	11.40	.66	34,711,750	21.50	.45	15,620,237
1923	5,172,643	144,834,000	28	.65	114,977,300	50	.28	32,193,644
1924	5,573,313	61,311,943	11	.65	55,428,960	30	.41	22,725,874
1925	6,119,749	102,955,482	18.50	1.12	74,313,200	31	.35	26,009,620
1926	6,115,000	113,120,000	18.50	1.05	57,210,000	30	.38	21,739,800
1927	6,251,000	171,277,400	27.40	.98	101,160,000	45	.44	44,510,400

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FIELD CROPS OF ALBERTA, 1906 TO 1927 (Inc.)—Continued

Year.	BEANS				MIXED GRAINS							
	Acreage	Total Yield Bus.	Average		Total Value	Price	Acreage	Total Yield Bus.	Average		Price	Total Yield
			Yield Bus.	Wt. Lbs.					Yield Bus.	Wt. Lbs.		
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,798	36,556	20.33	.....	\$.47	\$ 17,000
1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,789	84,000	30	.....	.42	35,000
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800	97,000	34.50	.....	.40	39,000
1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	73,000	36.67	.....	.34	25,000
1914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	72,000	40	.....	.47	34,000
1915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,370	88,000	37.13	47.20	.52	45,700
1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,550	136,500	30	36	.35	47,800
1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,027	618,700	25.75	51.50	1.20	742,400
1918	763	14,000	18	60	\$ 6.45	\$ 90,000	27,989	602,000	21.50	40	1.15	692,000
1919	690	6,900	10	60	4.00	28,000	26,000	943,000	36.25	57	.83	783,000
1920	2,305	39,000	17	60	4.00	156,000	8,398	252,000	30.75	43	1.00	252,000
1921	339	6,400	19	60	2.00	12,800	13,013	278,780	21.50	43	.27	75,270
1922	100	1,425	14 1/4	60	2.00	2,850	14,314	214,710	15	44.50	.40	85,584
1923	559	6,149	11	60	2.00	12,298	11,228	468,769	41.75	44.25	.28	131,255
1924	461	5,532	12	60	2.00	11,064	13,445	403,350	30	44.25	.45	181,507
1925	332	3,984	12	60	2.25	8,964	15,026	375,650	25	40.80	.35	131,477
1926	410	6,000	15	60	2.25	13,500	15,700	471,000	30	41.17	.60	282,600
1927	270	4,100	15.2	60	2.50	10,250	15,400	614,000	39.9	47.10	.53	325,420

FIELD CROPS—AVERAGES

Bushels Per Acre

Crop.	5 Years			10 Years		21 Years	
	1923 to 1927 (Inc.)			1918 to 1927 (Inc.)		1907 to 1927 (Inc.)	
Spring Wheat	20.50			17.30		18.40	
Fall Wheat	23.25			19.60		20.30	
Wheat (Spring and Fall)	20.60			17.34		18.25	
Oats	38.00			33.00		35.00	
Barley	28.00			24.50		25.25	
Rye	15.33			14.60		15.00	
Flax	9.25			6.30		8.00	
Peas	17.50			18.00		.....	
Beans	12.60			15.00		.....	
Mixed Grains	33.00			28.80		.....	

ROOT CROPS PRODUCTION IN ALBERTA—1906 TO 1927 (INC.)
Showing acreage under Cultivation, Yields, and Value.

Year.	POTATOES					TURNIPS, MANGOLDS, ETC.					SUGAR BEETS				
	Total Acreage	Total Yield Cwts.	Av. Yield Cwts.	Av. Price	Total Value	Total Acreage	Total Yield Cwts.	Av. Yield Cwts.	Av. Price	Total Value	Total Acreage	Total Yield Tons	Av. Yield Tons	Av. Price	Total Value
1906	13,267	1,579,295	119	.60	947,577	2,834	332,019	117	.45	149,408	3,344	27,211	8	\$5.00	136,055
1907	13,267	1,579,295	119	.60	947,577	2,834	332,019	117	.45	149,408	3,344	27,211	8	5.00	136,055
1908	13,200	1,180,200	89	.73	865,000	2,500	402,000	161	.50	201,000	5,200	41,600	8	5.00	208,000
1909	15,000	1,559,640	104	.65	1,014,000	2,400	492,000	205	.63	312,000	2,000	16,000	8	5.00	80,000
1910	20,086	1,408,941	70	1.06	1,498,000	1,333	141,707	106	.78	111,000	1,079	5,876	5.45	5.00	29,330
1911	23,863	2,763,600	116	.70	1,935,000	4,828	870,600	180	.48	421,000	1,795	14,000	8	5.00	70,000
1912	27,000	3,465,000	127	.65	2,252,000	5,000	768,600	153	.95	730,000	1,900	13,000	7	5.00	65,000
1913	26,000	2,610,000	103	.65	1,697,000	5,000	740,400	148	.83	617,000	2,000	10,000	5	5.00	50,000
1914	26,300	2,191,200	83	1.08	2,374,000	4,900	751,200	153	1.00	751,000	1,100	600	6	5.00	3,000
1915	28,314	2,414,400	85	.73	1,779,800	1,688	238,200	141	.48	116,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916	29,216	2,869,800	98	.88	2,535,000	1,700	285,000	167	1.01	289,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917	48,917	4,445,400	91	1.26	5,631,000	10,947	1,363,200	124	1.23	1,681,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918	44,247	1,871,640	42	1.85	3,462,500	12,506	1,414,440	113	1.10	1,555,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919	45,848	4,944,720	108	1.38	6,840,200	12,500	1,661,280	133	1.76	2,934,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920	43,000	4,282,800	100	1.66	7,138,000	12,300	1,931,700	157	1.66	3,219,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921	51,377	4,885,800	95	.83	4,072,000	8,202	755,400	92	.50	378,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1922	42,502	2,782,381	66	.83	2,326,984	9,239	966,985	104	.50	483,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1923	39,960	4,755,240	119	.60	2,853,144	9,245	1,053,930	114	1.00	1,053,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1924	31,660	2,944,380	83	.95	2,797,161	6,602	660,200	100	1.25	825,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925	32,339	3,235,900	100	1.00	3,235,900	8,555	1,226,000	143.3	1.31	1,606,000	5,400	41,400	7.65	5.75	238,055
1926	32,550	2,962,050	91	1.31	3,880,285	8,600	1,118,000	130	1.81	2,023,580	5,100	37,300	6.25	6.75	251,775
1927	31,100	3,237,510	104.1	1.00	3,237,510	5,850	558,000	95.4	1.13	630,540	5,000	34,000	6.80	7.00	238,000

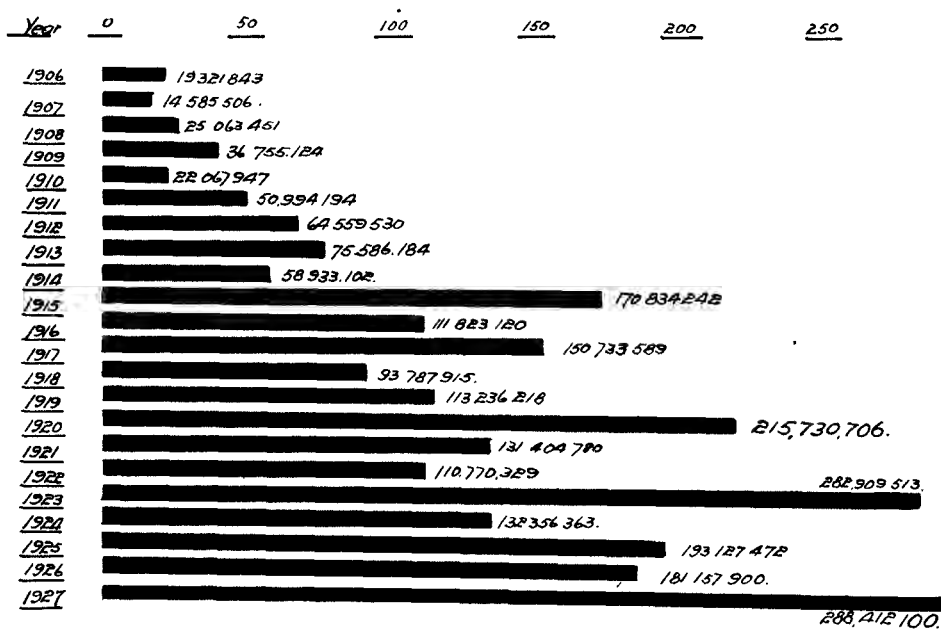
FODDER CROPS PRODUCTION IN ALBERTA—1906 TO 1927 (INC.)
Showing Acreage under Cultivation, Yields and Value.

Year.	GREEN FEED					HAY AND CLOVER					ALFALFA				
	Total Acreage	Total Yield Tons	Av. Yield Tons	Av. Price	Total Value	Total Acreage	Total Yield Tons	Av. Yield Tons	Av. Price	Total Value	Total Acreage	Total Yield Tons	Tons Av. Yield	Av. Price	Total Value
1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,307	86,315	1.80	\$7.00	\$ 604,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,307	86,315	1.80	7.00	604,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,100	111,000	1.95	7.60	846,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,400	89,400	1.48	8.95	800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,973	125,662	0.84	14.58	1,832,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,411	270,000	1.66	12.24	3,305,000	2,592	5,133	1.98	\$15.94	\$ 82,000
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171,000	291,000	1.70	9.09	2,644,000	7,890	21,000	2.62	12.00	252,000
1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176,000	275,000	1.56	8.69	2,890,000	9,300	24,000	2.56	10.70	256,000
1914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176,000	304,000	1.73	8.31	2,526,000	11,400	32,000	2.77	8.25	266,000
1915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,404	246,000	1.31	7.60	1,870,600	17,207	37,000	2.15	11.41	366,000
1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,461	334,000	1.93	8.62	2,379,100	20,612	54,600	2.65	17.64	282,700
1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	493,522	730,400	1.48	10.92	7,976,000	31,356	84,400	2.06	10.78	584,200
1918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	469,000	398,700	0.85	15.82	6,307,400	24,285	48,600	2.00	21.50	1,044,900
1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438,296	476,600	1.10	20.89	9,356,200	21,553	43,000	2.00	29.16	1,254,000
1920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383,527	498,600	1.30	20.00	9,272,000	13,906	44,800	2.25	24.00	1,075,000
1921	755,651	1,133,476	1.50	\$10.00	\$11,334,760	454,883	484,883	1.00	10.00	4,548,830	30,000	52,500	1.75	12.00	630,000
1922	1,401,070	1,751,300	1.25	12.00	21,015,600	291,723	234,400	0.80	18.00	3,750,400	26,539	58,400	2.20	15.00	876,000
1923	1,861,033	4,187,324	2.25	3.00	12,561,972	245,178	404,543	1.65	6.00	2,827,258	38,548	104,079	1.70	10.00	1,040,790
1924	2,427,303	4,854,606	2.00	9.00	43,691,454	257,000	385,500	1.50	10.00	3,565,000	39,812	99,530	2.50	14.00	1,393,420
1925	1,432,382	4,297,146	3.00	9.00	38,674,314	258,471	397,702	1.50	12.00	4,552,472	48,995	146,985	3.00	15.00	2,204,775
1926	1,850,000	4,625,000	2.50	10.00	46,250,000	278,700	467,723	1.75	11.00	6,864,975	52,700	131,750	2.50	14.50	1,910,375
1927	1,500,000	3,750,000	2.50	10.00	37,500,000	287,000	599,830	2.09	10.41	6,244,230	42,000	130,000	3.09	12.29	1,597,700

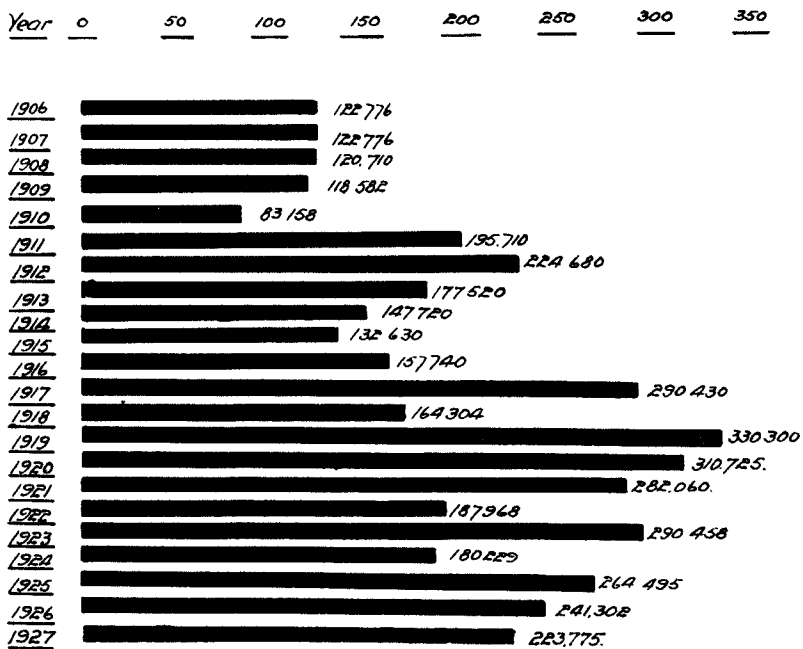
FODDER CORN				SUNFLOWER			
1806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810	1.259	2.392	1.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	739	1,400	1.95	\$ 7.53	.....	.....	.....
1812	600	1,200	2.00	.....	18,000	.....	.....
1813	600	2,200	3.70	.....	11,000	.....	.....
1814	800	1,600	2.00	.....	10,000	.....	.....
1815	701	2,400	3.42	.....	20,000	.....	.....
1816	675	1,700	2.56	.....	5,600	.....	.....
1817	3,976	4,000	1.00	.....	14,700	.....	.....
1818	700	3,800	5.50	.....	15,300	.....	.....
1819	900	5,000	5.58	.....	28,000	.....	.....
1820	7,644	32,500	4.25	.....	39,900	.....	.....
1821	6,991	69,900	10.00	.....	52,500	.....	.....
1822	15,648	82,300	5.25	.....	585,000	.....	.....
1823	53,953	250,881	4.65	.....	280,000	.....	.....
1824	57,472	269,888	4.65	.....	411,000	.....	.....
1825	73,700	381,650	4.50	.....	752,643	.....	.....
1826	50,000	225,000	4.50		1,349,440		
1827	15,000	82,000	5.45		994,950		
.....					1,125,000		
.....					17,000		
.....					10,200		
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Government of The Province of Alberta
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Field Crops Production (Bushels) 1906 to 1927. (1927. (1927.)

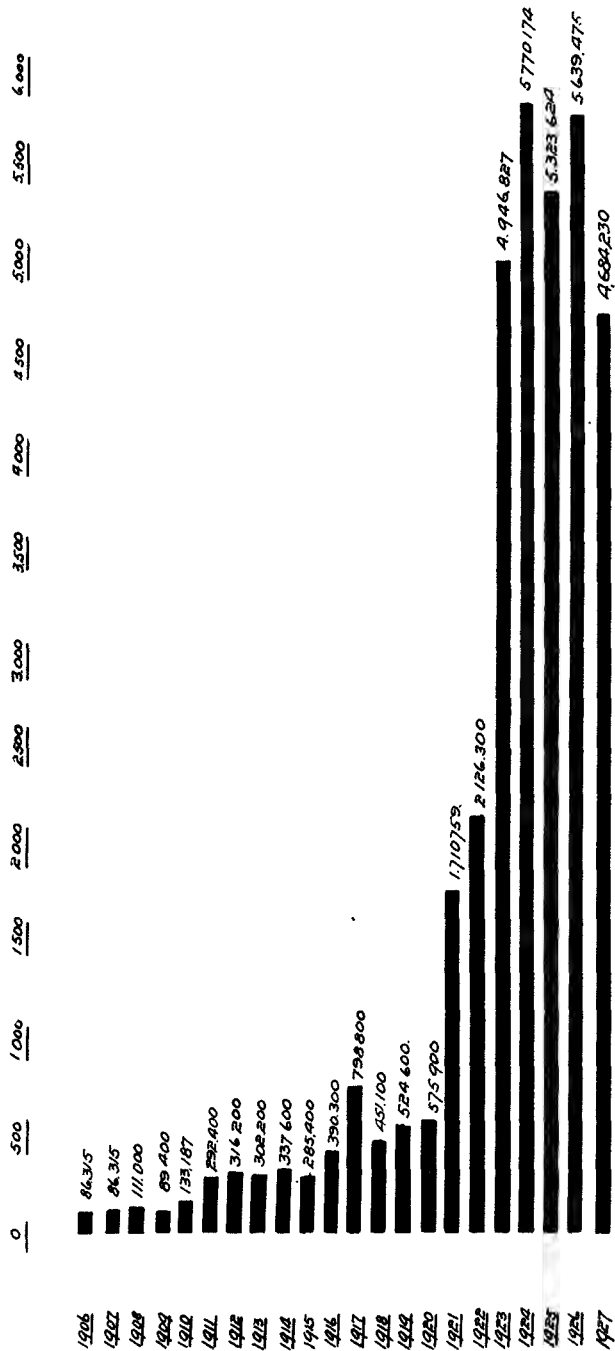


Government of The Province of Alberta.
Department of Agriculture Publicity Commissioner's Office
Root Crops Production (Tons) 1906 to 1927 (inc.).



*Government of the Province of Alberta
Department of Agriculture
Publicity Commissioner's Office*

Fodder Crops Production (Tons) 1906 to 1927 (inc).

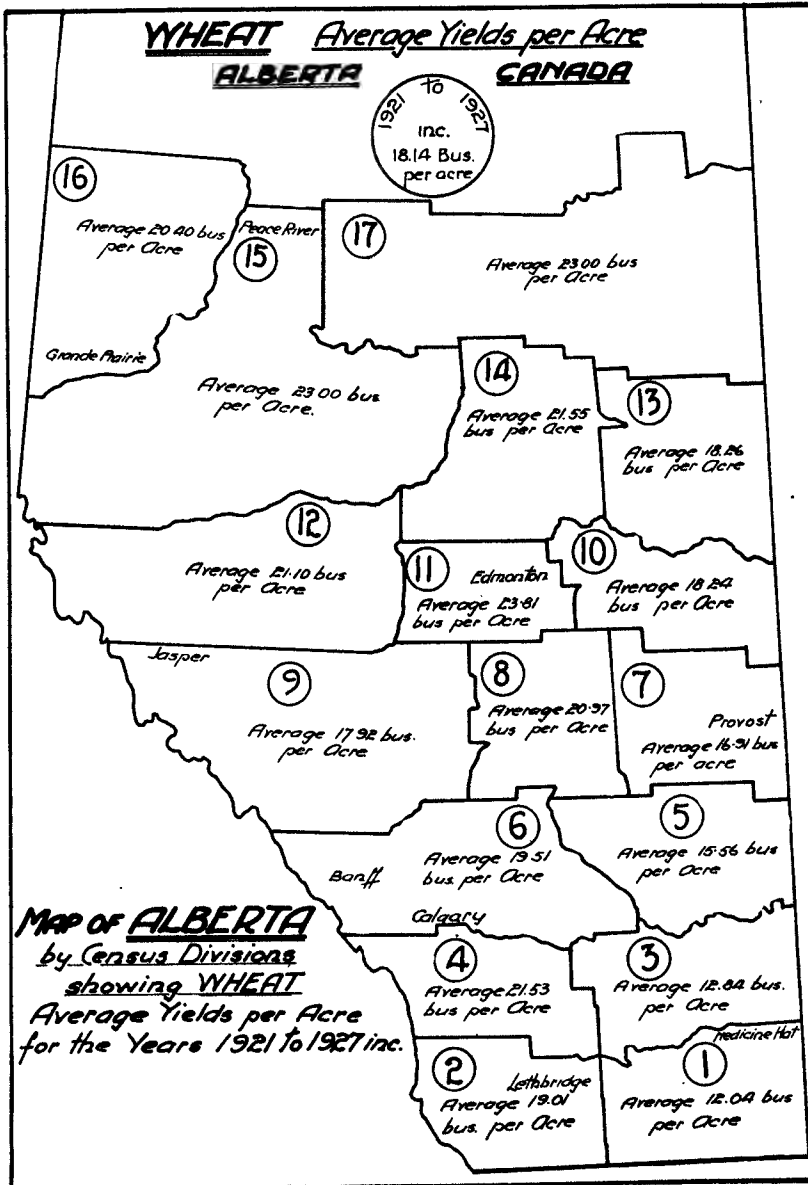


PRODUCTION OF GRAIN CROPS BY CENSUS DIVISIONS, 1927.
(Round Figures)

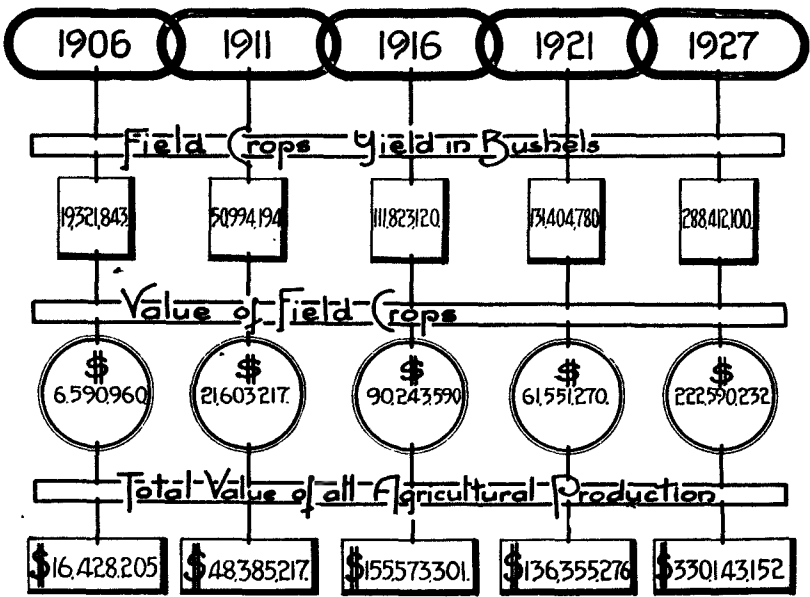
No. of Census Division	WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY			RYE		
	Acreage	Yield per Acre Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Acreage	Yield per Acre Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Acreage	Yield per Acre Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Acreage	Yield per Acre Bus.	Total Yield Bus.
1	421,000	30	12,630,000	50,000	47 ¾	2,387,500	3,500	19 ¼	67,375	48,000	21	1,008,000
2	470,000	28 ½	13,395,000	70,000	39 ¾	2,747,500	14,200	31 ¼	443,750	1,800	23 ¼	41,850
3	223,000	31 ¼	6,968,750	30,000	47 ½	1,425,000	6,200	43 ½	269,700	22,500	23 ½	528,750
4	726,000	30 ¼	21,961,500	140,000	50	7,000,000	16,500	28 ½	470,250	8,000	19 ½	156,000
5	745,000	27 ¾	20,673,750	190,000	43 ¾	8,312,500	6,800	23 ¾	161,500	19,500	19 ¼	378,300
6	907,000	26	23,582,000	300,000	45	13,500,000	59,000	27	1,593,000	5,040	22 ¼	112,896
7	834,000	25 ¼	21,058,500	215,000	45	9,675,000	18,300	32	585,600	21,000	15 0	315,000
8	630,000	25	15,750,000	350,000	41	14,350,000	76,400	30 ¼	2,311,100	12,500	20 0	250,000
9	120,000	20	2,400,000	115,000	33 ½	3,852,500	25,600	20 ¾	531,200	3,000	9 ½	28,500
10	545,000	26 ¾	14,578,750	300,000	50	15,000,000	41,000	34	1,394,000	8,000	20	160,000
11	238,000	29	6,902,000	200,000	46 ¾	9,350,000	85,000	32	2,720,000	1,600	12	19,200
12	20,000	22 ¼	448,000	25,000	29 ½	737,500	3,200	20	64,000	1,300	13	3,900
13	87,000	25 ¾	2,240,250	50,000	46 ¾	2,337,500	6,000	24 ¾	148,500	1,000	14	14,000
14	145,000	27 ¾	4,023,750	108,000	43 ½	4,698,000	80,800	32 ¼	998,300	800	25 ¼	20,200
15	11,000	34	374,000	25,000	44 ½	1,112,500	2,200	25 ¼	63,800	400	25	10,000
16	127,800	33 ¼	4,243,350	78,800	53 ¾	4,225,500	5,280	35 ¼	186,120	3,000	27 ¼	82,500
17	1,200	35	42,000	1,200	45	54,000	20	30	600	60	26	1,560

ACREAGE OF OTHER FIELD CROPS BY CENSUS DIVISIONS FOR THE YEAR 1927.

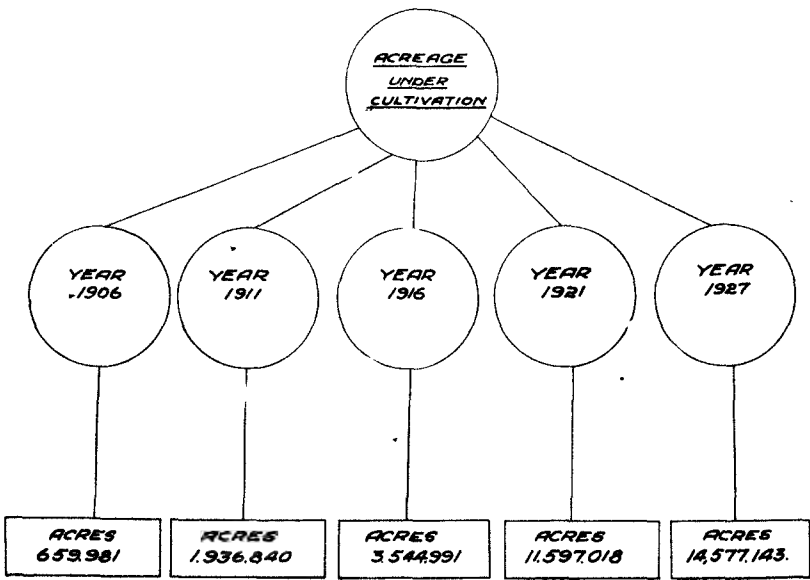
No. of Census Division	OTHER FIELD CROPS				ROOT CROPS				FODDER CROPS			
	Flax Acres	Mixed Grains Acres	Peas Acres	Beans Acres	Potatoes Acres	Turnips, Mangolds Acres	Sugar Beets Acres	Green Feed Acres	Hay and Clover Acres	Alfalfa Acres	Fodder Corn Acres	Sunflowers Acres
1	3,500	2,240	195	14	1,270	140	.....	16,000	9,500	6,750	3,600	65
2	700	480	120	64	2,600	750	5,000	41,000	14,440	13,500	2,600	1,000
3	1,800	620	240	24	1,070	220	.....	11,000	5,000	9,500	700	200
4	700	2,240	5	.....	1,170	150	.....	110,000	30,000	6,000	3,800	900
5	2,812	2,970	96	151	1,220	120	.....	84,000	25,000	1,000	1,000	65
6	2,000	2,045	170	.....	2,760	440	.....	202,940	35,000	2,619	500	2,533
7	650	1,940	210	.....	1,570	145	.....	173,000	31,000	700	1,522	1,000
8	150	2,150	75	.....	2,760	390	.....	225,000	33,000	600	300	1,500
9	.....	180	10	.....	1,170	290	.....	82,000	16,000	130	300	200
10	50	425	50	.....	2,907	165	.....	180,000	27,000	60	110	900
11	10	625	75	.....	6,580	1,196	.....	245,000	28,000	500	500	1,400
12	1	210	50	.....	500	440	.....	22,000	5,000	50	2	90
13	4	720	10	.....	1,570	220	.....	26,000	6,000	60	25	12
14	20	245	20	.....	2,760	970	.....	54,000	8,000	250	10	150
15	2	60	.....	.....	375	25	.....	6,000	4,000	25	25	35
16	200	230	20	.....	720	170	.....	22,000	10,000	250	6	150
17	1	20	4	17	38	19	.....	60	60	6	.....	.....
Total	12,600	15,400	1,350	270	31,100	5,850	5,000	1,500,000	287,000	42,000	15,000	10,200



LINKS IN ALBERTA'S CHAIN OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS



ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION
ALBERTA CANADA



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ALBERTA—1906-1927

Year.	FIELD CROPS		ROOT CROPS		FODDER CROPS		Dairy Products Value	Miscellaneous Value	Total Value of all Production
	Yield Bushels	Value	Yield Tons	Value	Yield Tons	Value			
1906	19,321,843	\$ 6,590,960	122,776	\$ 1,233,040	86,315	\$ 604,205	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 16,428,205
1907	14,585,506	7,463,162	122,776	1,233,040	86,315	604,205	2,250,000	6,000,000	17,550,407
1908	25,083,451	9,790,015	120,710	1,274,000	111,000	846,000	4,500,000	8,000,000	24,410,015
1909	36,755,124	13,459,589	118,582	1,406,000	89,400	800,000	6,800,000	10,000,000	32,465,589
1910	22,067,947	10,198,240	83,158	1,638,380	133,187	1,932,000	7,855,761	12,000,000	33,624,381
1911	50,994,194	21,603,217	195,710	2,426,000	292,400	3,568,000	7,788,000	13,000,000	48,385,217
1912	64,559,530	22,807,608	224,680	3,047,000	316,200	2,910,000	9,120,000	14,000,000	51,884,608
1913	75,586,184	27,607,834	177,520	2,364,000	302,200	2,616,000	10,963,000	17,856,000	61,406,834
1914	58,933,102	33,499,239	147,720	3,128,000	337,600	2,896,600	12,843,000	23,486,321	75,953,160
1915	170,834,242	93,252,561	132,630	1,395,800	285,400	2,163,000	15,895,586	24,896,438	138,108,385
1916	111,823,120	90,243,590	157,740	2,324,800	399,300	3,478,600	18,466,311	40,560,000	155,573,301
1917	150,733,589	159,568,985	179,430	7,312,000	798,000	8,695,000	27,500,000	51,681,682	252,042,284
1918	93,787,915	100,658,854	164,304	5,018,400	451,100	7,392,200	31,625,000	57,875,000	198,444,454
1919	113,236,218	137,006,200	330,300	9,775,100	524,600	11,262,700	34,000,000	45,980,901	246,187,591
1920	215,730,708	182,243,529	310,725	10,357,500	575,900	11,632,700	25,500,000	28,060,416	284,218,980
1921	131,404,780	61,551,270	232,050	4,450,000	1,710,759	16,793,590	22,975,000	25,031,315	136,355,276
1922	110,770,329	71,643,368	182,968	2,310,476	2,126,300	26,083,500	22,950,000	25,031,315	148,488,159
1923	232,909,513	135,726,863	290,458	3,907,074	4,946,827	16,782,663	22,975,000	27,802,500	207,194,100
1924	132,356,363	106,699,147	180,229	3,822,411	5,770,174	50,771,264	23,208,562	32,122,254	216,423,638
1925	193,127,472	148,641,612	264,495	5,079,950	5,823,626	46,926,853	23,002,000	34,044,200	257,594,615
1926	181,157,900	145,613,370	241,302	6,155,640	5,639,475	55,075,350	21,820,000	35,267,550	263,931,910
1927	288,412,100	222,590,232	223,775	4,106,050	4,684,230	46,194,870	20,750,000	36,502,000	330,143,152

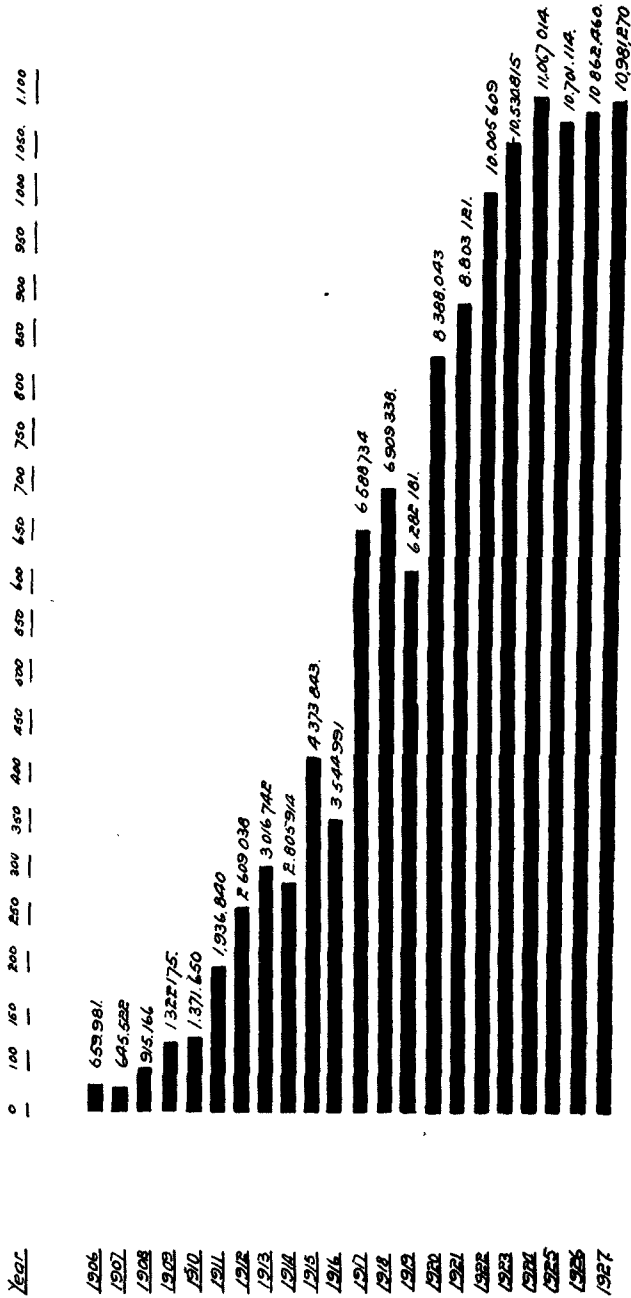
ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION IN ALBERTA—1906-1927.

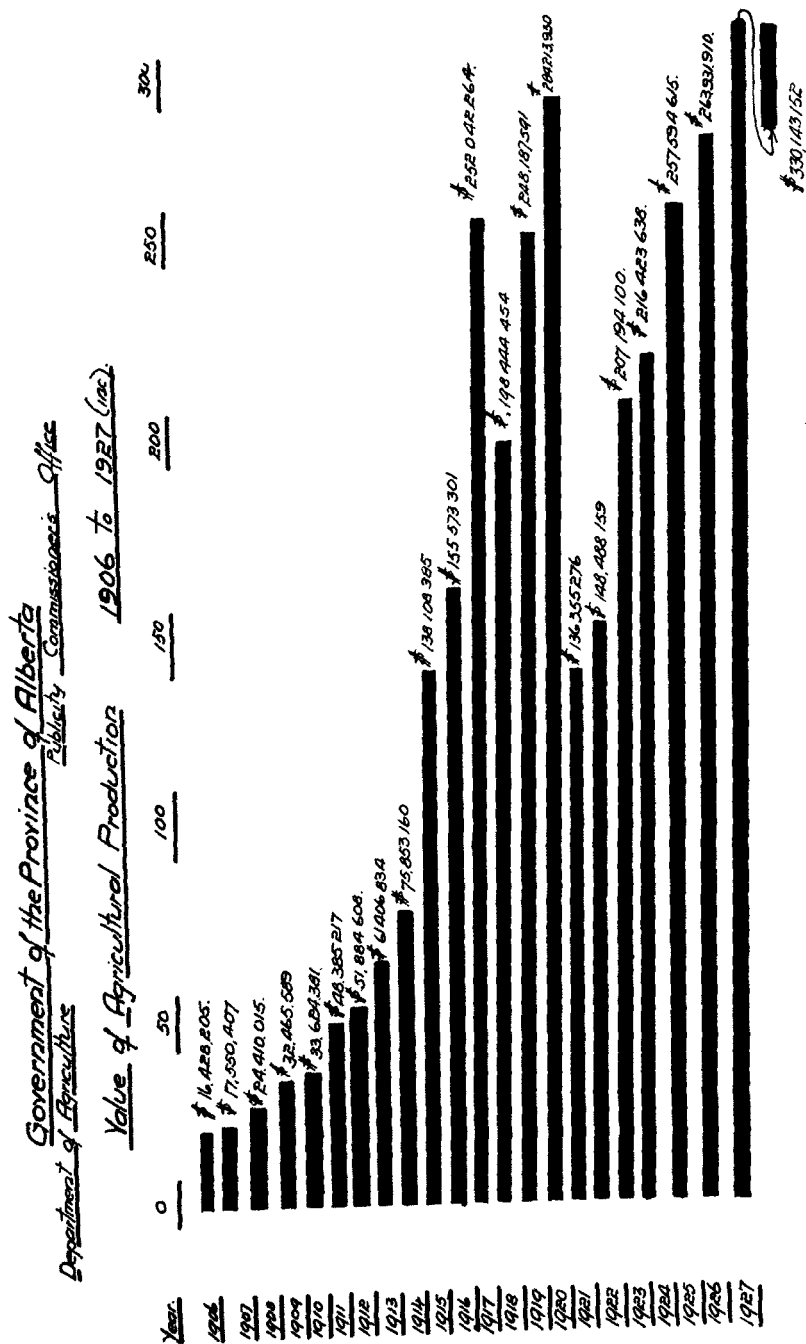
Year.	Acreage under Crops				*Summer-fallow Acres	†New Breaking Acres
	Field Acres	Root Acres	Fodder Acres	Total Acres		
1906	591,229	19,445	49,307	659,981	.....	.....
1907	576,770	19,445	49,307	645,522	.....	.....
1908	887,166	20,900	57,100	915,166	.....	.....
1909	1,242,375	19,400	60,400	1,322,175	.....	.....
1910	1,195,328	22,498	153,824	1,371,650	.....	.....
1911	1,785,314	30,486	171,040	1,936,840	.....	.....
1912	2,394,238	33,900	180,900	2,609,038	.....	.....
1913	2,798,142	33,000	185,600	3,016,742	.....	.....
1914	2,586,414	31,300	188,200	2,805,914	.....	.....
1915	4,188,529	30,002	205,312	4,373,843	.....	.....
1916	8,319,327	30,916	194,748	8,544,991	.....	.....
1917	5,999,976	59,864	528,894	6,588,734	1,153,106	.....
1918	6,858,600	56,753	493,985	6,909,338	1,667,753	.....
1919	5,768,084	58,348	465,749	6,282,181	1,717,747	583,063
1920	7,921,666	55,300	411,077	8,388,043	1,833,700	485,852
1921	7,496,017	59,579	1,247,525	8,803,121	2,276,442	517,455
1922	8,218,838	51,791	1,734,980	10,005,609	2,460,492	494,495
1923	8,282,898	49,205	2,198,712	10,530,815	2,758,032	485,567
1924	8,221,100	38,262	2,807,652	11,067,014	2,308,278	396,329
1925	8,825,115	46,314	1,829,685	10,701,114	2,586,346	414,720
1926	8,567,810	46,250	2,248,400	10,862,460	2,718,926	559,531
1927	9,085,120	41,950	1,854,200	10,981,270	2,845,873	750,000

*No records available before 1917.

†No records available before 1919.

Government of The Province of Alberta
Department of Agriculture
Publicity Commissioner's Office
Acreage under Crops 1906 to 1927 (ac.)





DAIRY PRODUCTS, ALBERTA—1906 TO 1927 (INC.)

Year.	CREAMERY BUTTER					CHEESE				Total Value of All Dairy Production
	No. of Milch Cows	No. of Creameries	Total Production Lbs.	Average Price c. per lb.	Total Value	No. of Factories	Total Production Lbs.	Average Price c. per lb.	Total Value	
1906	101,245	42	1,960,356	21.21	\$ 415,800	7	97,739	13.30	\$ 13,000	\$ 2,000,000.00
1907	101,245	45	1,487,924	23.52	350,000	8	197,911	13.60	27,000	2,250,000.00
1908	110,857	51	2,097,394	25.12	526,800	8	190,000	12.50	23,750	4,500,000.00
1909	116,371	54	2,476,975	24.22	600,000	11	224,000	12.50	28,000	6,800,000.00
1910	124,470	60	2,238,078	25.69	575,000	11	220,000	12.50	27,500	7,355,761.00
1911	147,867	56	2,843,368	24.97	835,000	8	100,000	14.00	14,000	7,788,000.00
1912	157,822	53	3,010,755	27.35	823,500	6	40,000	14.00	5,600	9,120,000.00
1913	168,376	49	4,116,537	26.50	1,090,475	7	70,716	14.00	5,900	10,983,000.00
1914	179,068	46	5,444,806	26.02	1,417,000	5	70,581	15.00	10,590	12,843,000.00
1915	183,974	57	7,544,148	26.79	2,021,448	13	381,832	17.93	68,441	15,895,586.00
1916	277,324	57	8,521,784	30.74	2,619,248	15	745,122	20.73	154,453	18,466,311.00
1917	325,861	66	8,944,171	38.18	3,414,541	20	1,274,905	21.97	280,185	24,794,597.00
1918	328,702	56	9,053,237	44.47	4,025,851	11	552,834	23.68	130,911	27,500,000.00
1919	336,596	53	11,322,890	51.87	6,132,739	10	520,530	27.90	145,161	31,625,000.00
1920	305,607	53	11,321,291	55.45	6,555,509	7	398,750	27.70	110,355	34,000,000.00
1921	423,338	44	13,048,493	34.82	4,543,007	10	980,660	21.54	200,478	35,500,000.00
1922	392,037	54	15,417,070	33.25	5,126,843	14	991,992	19.73	183,860	32,975,000.00
1923	410,242	75	17,868,853	32.97	5,891,186	13	1,865,608	19.77	368,771	32,975,000.00
1924	433,528	89	22,339,857	31.60	7,059,630	12	1,714,790	16.24	278,478	33,208,562.00
1925	460,722	99	19,630,101	35.45	6,959,059	14	1,473,835	20.80	306,604	33,082,000.00
1926	436,600	99	19,912,466	32.96	6,588,280	15	1,449,983	18.97	275,107	31,820,000.00
1927	380,000	100	16,179,712	35.63	5,765,347	12	848,511	20.12	170,690	20,750,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAIRY FARM PRODUCTION, 1926

Particulars.	Production, Lbs.	Value.
Made into Butter—		
Dairy	222,395,000	\$ 2,660,000
Creamery	466,150,829	6,568,280
Made into Cheese—		
Home-made	445,066	6,358
Factory	16,239,810	275,107
Miscellaneous Factory Products	5,608,219	456,166
Consumed Fresh or otherwise used	102,357,548	2,385,030
Total	813,196,472	\$12,350,941

PRODUCTION AND VALUES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS BY CENSUS
DIVISIONS FOR THE YEAR 1927

CREAMERIES.

No. of Census Division.	No. of Creameries.	Lbs. of Butter.	Selling Value.	No. of Milch Cows.
1	1	159,760	\$ 60,651	25,000
2	6	849,216	316,948	29,000
3	1	42,070	14,174	14,000
4	3	289,309	102,952	28,000
5	2	519,068	186,082	21,000
6	15	2,558,728	919,960	43,000
7	11	1,572,830	585,174	36,000
8	22	4,569,592	1,633,294	58,000
9	6	563,434	194,684	18,000
10	11	1,392,576	480,800	46,000
11	13	2,713,889	965,245	45,500
12	1	52,879	18,243	3,000
13	1	211,921	73,112	12,000
14	4	501,638	147,671	900
15	...	...	...	200
16	3	182,802	66,357	400
17	...	...	...	...
Total Creameries	100	16,179,712	\$5,765,347	380,000

CHEESE FACTORIES.

No. of Census Division.	No. of Factories.	Lbs. of Cheese.	Selling Value.	No. of Milch Cows.
2	1	52,807	\$ 10,561	29,000
8	5	378,353	76,680	58,000
10	1	134,274	26,854	46,000
11	5	283,077	56,595	45,500
Total Cheese Factories	12	848,511	\$170,690	

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS, ALBERTA—1913 TO 1927 (INC.)

Year.	ALFALFA SEED			HONEY			WOOL			POULTRY	GAME AND FURS	ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND SOLD
	Quantity Lbs.	Aver. Price cents per lb.	Total Value	Quantity Lbs.	Aver. Price cents per lb.	Total Value	No. of Sheep	Quantity Lbs.	Aver. Price cents per lb.	Total Value	Total Value	Total Value
1913	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	178,015	1,300,000	12	\$2,125,000	\$ 575,000	\$15,000,000
1914	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	211,001	1,477,007	16	2,650,000	600,000	20,000,000
1915	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	238,579	1,570,053	25 1/4	3,000,000	1,000,000	20,500,000
1916	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	294,690	1,750,000	32	3,000,000	2,000,000	35,000,000
1917	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	276,966	2,086,633	57	3,500,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1918	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	332,179	2,500,000	65	4,000,000	2,250,000	50,000,000
1919	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	364,498	2,114,319	60	5,000,000	2,250,000	50,000,000
1920	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	383,424	1,740,239	42	5,000,000	2,250,000	50,000,000
1921	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	523,599	2,177,123	13 3/4	8,470,000	2,000,000	38,000,000
1922	100,000	35	\$ 35,000	.....	...	.....	410,366	1,937,137	18	9,000,000	2,500,000	17,230,416
1923	100,000	30	30,000	.....	...	.....	335,243	1,387,247	23 1/2	8,300,000	2,000,000	13,148,315
1924	100,000	30	30,000	.....	...	.....	206,458	1,181,545	33	8,916,000	2,000,000	17,146,000
1925	300,000	30	90,000	115,000	25	\$ 13,750	236,804	1,480,000	28	8,500,000	2,500,000	20,772,594
1926	500,000	35	175,000	215,000	20	33,000	411,400	2,400,000	19	8,500,000	2,100,000	24,000,000
1927	100,000	40	40,000	300,000	20	60,000	510,000	2,600,000	21	8,500,000	2,356,000	25,000,000

HONEY PRODUCTION BY CENSUS DIVISIONS FOR THE YEAR 1927.

No. of Census Division.	No. of Beekeepers	No. of Colonies	Value	Honey Production.		
				Lbs. per Colony	Total Lbs.	Value
1	1	4	\$ 80	35	140	\$ 28
2	40	2,483	65,495	100	248,809	49,998
3	12	61	1,031	46	2,810	555
4	1	1	15	50	50	7
5	6	14	165	26	365	47
6	26	66	1,274	70	4,661	1,136
7	26	105	1,128	47	4,942	844
8	26	230	3,525	80	18,425	3,248
9	5	69	1,055	66	4,530	951
10	9	39	611	27	1,079	166
11	35	280	5,604	36	9,974	2,194
12	1	25	200	16	400	80
13	2	3	55	67	200	35
14	6	53	882	45	2,355	520
15	2	7	60	.....	.....	.....
16	2	10	185	126	1,260	191
17 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	200	3,450	\$81,365	Av.90	300,000	\$60,000

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA—1906 TO 1927 (INC.)

Year.	HORSES			MILCH COWS			OTHER CATTLE			TOTAL OF MILCH COWS AND OTHER CATTLE		
	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value
1906	226,534	\$ 60.00	\$13,592,040	101,245	\$ 30.00	\$ 3,037,350	449,387	\$ 20.00	\$ 8,987,740	550,632	\$ 22.00	\$12,025,090
1907	226,534	60.00	13,592,040	101,245	30.00	3,037,350	449,387	20.00	8,987,740	550,632	22.00	12,025,090
1908	246,922	70.00	17,284,540	110,357	34.00	3,752,138	534,326	22.00	11,755,172	644,683	24.00	15,507,310
1909	263,713	90.00	23,734,170	116,371	35.00	4,072,935	510,347	23.00	11,742,581	626,918	25.00	15,815,566
1910	294,525	100.00	29,432,500	124,470	39.00	4,854,330	578,938	25.00	14,450,950	702,508	27.00	19,305,280
1911	407,153	100.00	40,715,300	147,687	40.00	5,907,480	592,163	30.00	17,464,890	739,860	32.00	23,672,370
1912	451,573	100.00	45,157,300	157,822	50.00	7,896,100	587,307	30.00	17,619,210	745,229	34.00	25,515,310
1913	484,809	120.00	58,157,080	168,376	43.00	7,240,168	610,917	27.00	16,494,759	779,293	30.00	23,734,927
1914	519,424	100.00	51,942,400	179,068	66.00	11,818,488	638,032	45.00	28,486,440	812,100	49.50	40,304,928
1915	544,772	100.00	54,477,200	183,974	68.50	12,602,000	660,000	49.00	32,340,000	843,974	53.00	44,942,000
1916	629,462	100.00	62,946,200	277,324	77.00	21,353,900	882,766	56.00	49,343,900	1,160,090	60.00	70,788,800
1917	718,317	60.00	43,099,020	325,861	89.00	29,083,000	1,209,433	64.25	77,706,000	1,535,294	69.50	106,789,000
1918	791,246	70.00	55,387,220	328,702	93.00	30,569,000	1,362,380	70.00	95,402,000	1,691,582	74.00	125,971,000
1919	800,380	60.00	48,022,800	335,596	89.00	29,957,000	1,247,448	60.00	74,847,000	1,584,044	66.00	104,304,000
1920	741,851	60.00	44,511,060	305,607	71.00	21,698,000	1,050,334	45.00	47,265,000	1,355,941	50.00	68,963,000
1921	916,510	40.00	36,660,400	423,838	48.00	20,344,000	1,430,364	28.00	40,050,192	1,854,202	32.00	60,394,192
1922	863,316	40.00	34,532,640	392,037	50.00	19,601,850	1,261,005	21.00	26,481,105	1,653,042	30.00	49,082,955
1923	829,143	40.00	33,165,720	410,242	50.00	20,512,100	1,110,682	23.00	25,645,686	1,520,924	28.00	46,057,786
1924	841,537	40.00	34,461,480	433,528	60.00	26,011,680	1,188,458	30.00	27,334,764	1,621,996	33.00	53,346,444
1925	849,939	60.00	50,996,340	480,722	50.00	23,036,100	1,066,007	30.00	31,980,210	1,536,729	36.00	55,016,310
1926	835,000	50.00	41,750,000	436,500	50.00	21,825,000	930,000	30.00	27,900,000	1,366,500	36.00	49,725,000
1927	762,600	45.00	34,317,000	380,000	55.00	20,900,000	1,155,000	33.00	38,115,000	1,535,000	38.40	59,015,000

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA—1906 TO 1927 (INC.)—Continued

Year.	SHEEP			SWINE			VALUE OF LIVESTOCK
	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	
1906	154,266	\$ 5.00	\$ 771,330	114,623	\$ 8.00	\$ 916,984	\$ 27,305,444
1907	154,266	5.00	771,330	114,623	8.00	916,984	27,305,444
1908	161,979	5.82	942,718	115,769	8.73	1,010,663	34,745,231
1909	171,422	6.80	1,165,670	139,270	10.20	1,420,554	42,185,960
1910	179,967	6.30	1,128,122	143,560	9.45	1,356,642	51,212,544
1911	133,592	5.68	758,803	237,510	9.50	2,256,345	67,402,818
1912	135,075	5.00	675,375	278,747	10.00	2,787,470	74,135,455
1913	178,015	5.67	1,009,345	350,692	8.40	2,945,813	85,867,165
1914	211,001	6.96	1,468,567	337,123	10.23	4,062,568	97,778,463
1915	238,579	7.50	1,789,000	229,696	12.50	2,871,000	104,079,200
1916	294,690	10.00	2,946,900	603,554	17.00	10,260,400	146,942,300
1917	276,966	14.50	4,016,000	730,237	24.25	17,708,000	171,612,020
1918	332,179	15.00	4,983,000	601,534	24.00	14,437,000	200,778,220
1919	364,498	14.00	5,103,000	445,858	25.00	11,146,000	169,075,800
1920	383,424	10.00	3,833,000	236,556	18.00	5,158,000	122,465,060
1921	523,599	6.00	3,141,600	574,318	13.00	7,466,000	107,682,192
1922	410,366	8.00	3,282,928	623,188	13.00	11,217,384	95,115,907
1923	335,243	8.00	2,681,944	706,681	18.00	11,306,900	93,212,350
1924	206,458	10.00	2,064,580	949,891	18.00	15,198,256	105,070,760
1925	236,504	10.00	2,368,040	914,750	16.00	14,536,000	123,016,690
1926	411,400	9.00	3,702,600	780,000	12.00	9,360,000	104,537,600
1927	510,000	9.50	4,845,000	742,600	11.00	8,168,600	106,345,600

POULTRY INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA—1917 TO 1927 (INC.)

Year.	TURKEYS			GEESE			DUCKS			OTHER FOWL			TOTAL POULTRY		
	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value	No.	Price	Value
1917	159,177	\$2.20	\$350,189	79,720	\$1.75	\$139,510	122,463	\$1.00	\$122,463	2,901,857	\$.56	\$1,625,040	3,263,217	\$.70	\$2,237,202
1918	123,838	2.50	324,595	73,733	2.00	147,466	116,942	1.10	128,636	2,701,820	.80	2,161,456	3,022,333	.91	2,762,153
1919	179,000	2.30	519,100	94,244	2.25	212,049	166,000	1.15	190,900	3,987,131	.88	3,508,675	4,426,375	1.00	4,430,724
1920	144,000	3.07	442,080	72,000	2.53	182,600	83,597	1.22	101,900	2,344,658	.92	2,157,000	2,594,255	1.09	2,823,680
1921	283,346	2.90	821,700	83,363	2.32	193,000	62,814	1.13	71,000	4,534,542	.70	3,173,800	4,663,565	.86	4,021,500
1922	337,336	2.46	829,800	89,724	1.32	172,300	86,536	.96	83,100	4,908,543	.59	2,886,000	5,422,139	.74	3,993,200
1923	530,510	1.68	975,300	93,638	1.51	140,800	98,463	.77	75,800	5,897,560	.51	2,987,400	6,630,163	.63	4,189,500
1924	533,863	1.91	1,134,000	112,733	1.55	175,000	119,110	.84	100,000	5,666,378	.58	3,281,000	6,482,084	.73	4,690,000
1925	545,388	1.90	1,036,237	138,683	1.05	145,617	109,174	.85	92,798	5,559,472	.50	2,779,736	6,352,717	.64	4,054,388
1926	555,000	2.75	1,526,250	124,000	1.05	130,200	130,000	.75	97,500	5,850,000	.55	3,217,500	6,659,000	.75	4,971,450
1927	451,000	2.80	1,262,800	104,000	1.75	182,000	79,000	1.05	82,950	5,219,000	.65	3,392,350	5,853,000	.84	4,920,100

LIVESTOCK SHIPMENTS BY CENSUS DIVISIONS, ALBERTA, 1927.

No. of Census Division	HORSES			CATTLE		
	Local No.	Export No.	Total No.	Local No.	Export No.	Total No.
1	757	2,520	3,277	3,514	5,489	9,003
2	605	1,355	1,960	8,072	7,184	15,256
3	1,641	1,991	3,632	7,080	6,097	13,177
4	560	1,544	2,104	9,444	9,083	18,527
5	453	1,733	2,186	6,145	3,011	9,156
6	1,594	6,434	8,028	16,528	68,798	85,326
7	532	1,392	1,924	14,509	12,919	27,428
8	635	638	1,273	33,849	9,867	43,716
9	86	50	136	7,756	1,714	9,470
10	595	1,131	1,726	15,993	7,296	23,289
11	100	336	436	4,721	35,383	40,104
12	71	.....	71	778	.....	778
13 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,806	.....	1,806
14	147	38	185	5,977	.....	5,977
15	1	.....	1	344	25	369
16	56	39	95	3,593	70	3,663
17	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous stock, Inspectors' Returns .....	.....	5,011	5,011	.....	17,172	17,172
Total	7,847	24,212	32,059	140,109	184,108	324,217

POPULATION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY BY CENSUS DIVISIONS, 1927.

No. of Census Division	Horses No.	Milch Cows No.	Other Cattle No.	Total Cattle No.	Sheep No.	Swine No.	Turkeys No.	POULTRY			
								Geese No.	Ducks No.	Other Fowl No.	Total Poultry No.
1	50,000	25,000	80,000	105,000	75,000	12,000	15,000	3,500	2,000	179,500	200,000
2	60,000	29,000	98,000	127,000	130,000	35,000	26,300	10,000	5,000	318,700	360,000
3	39,599	14,000	44,000	58,000	128,500	14,000	10,600	2,000	1,800	236,200	150,000
4	62,000	28,000	90,000	118,000	11,000	35,000	34,000	4,500	2,800	368,700	410,000
5	67,000	21,000	60,000	81,000	17,000	20,000	28,000	3,500	5,000	363,500	400,000
6	100,000	48,000	133,000	176,000	41,000	95,000	50,000	10,000	8,100	644,900	713,000
7	73,000	36,000	100,000	136,000	40,000	40,000	32,000	5,000	4,600	488,400	500,000
8	80,000	58,000	164,000	222,000	36,000	115,600	75,000	10,000	10,000	705,000	800,000
9	29,000	18,000	54,000	72,000	12,000	40,000	20,000	3,500	1,600	224,900	250,000
10	82,000	46,000	130,000	176,000	14,000	120,000	36,000	18,000	19,000	627,000	700,000
11	44,000	45,500	83,000	128,500	16,000	100,000	50,000	18,000	10,000	522,000	600,000
12	6,000	3,000	9,000	12,000	1,800	10,000	5,000	1,000	200	73,800	80,000
13	18,000	12,000	33,000	45,000	4,500	30,000	11,000	3,500	3,300	152,200	170,000
14	28,000	900	47,000	47,900	10,800	50,000	30,000	9,000	4,000	307,000	350,000
15	4,000	230	8,000	8,200	600	9,000	1,700	500	100	27,700	30,000
16	20,000	499	22,000	22,400	1,800	17,000	27,000	2,000	1,500	109,500	140,000
17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	762,600	380,000	1,155,000	1,535,000	510,000	742,600	451,000	104,000	79,000	5,219,000	5,853,000

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Annual report of the
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GENERAL SCIENCES

